





## LYNCH VS. VANDEVER.

### SEVENTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS IN THE CONTEST CASE.

Another Swearer Almost as Accomplished as Botello—Several Carriers of the Democratic "Back" Give Things Away.

The witnesses come and go in the Lynch-Vandever case, and so will do for several days to come. Yesterday morning the first witness called was

JOHN F. HUMPHREY, who was sworn: I have resided a little over four years in Los Angeles. I was a member of the Democratic County Central Committee last fall. I told several parties that they could not register after October 3d, as per the clerk's notice. Knew of no extension till I saw the Brierly circular on the morning of October 23d. We received no official notice of it. I have seen Exhibit 5 (Dunsmore's notice to his deputies). Saw them soon after they were made public. Do not remember the exact day.

Witness testified as to White House on election day.

Cross-examined: The two parties who said they were sorry it was too late to register after October 3d said so previous to October 23d.

J. McLENNEN sworn: I am a compositor and foreman in the office of E. H. Freeman. Brierly's circular was printed at our office October 21st. I know R. Taney and W. S. Waters. Did not see them or either of them the night of October 21st. It was two days after that date, I think, when Mr. Taney came to our office and wanted a copy of the Brierly circular. I gave him the original manuscript from the book, and a proof, I think. Brierly authorized me to print the circular, and did not say anything about keeping them secret.

Cross-examined: Mr. Brierly came in on the 21st and wanted the circulars printed that day. I set them up myself and they were delivered the next morning. I am a conservative. I vote for everybody. Well, I am a Democrat, when you come right down to it. I am quite sure that Mr. Taney did not get the manuscript and proof on the night of October 21st.

T. McCAFFERY sworn: I resided in Los Angeles in October and November of last year. I never saw Exhibit 1, but saw a notice like it in the paper. I told some railroad man after October 23d that it was too late for them to register—five or six of them.

Cross-examined: Cannot recall any of their names. I know they did not vote, because I saw them at the polls election day and they told me so. I was peddling tickets there at the Second precinct of the First Ward.

Mr. Campbell. Did you give anybody money on that day?

A. Yes, sir, I did.

Mr. Campbell. To how many men did you give money?

A. I can't tell. I gave it to lots of men to go and get drinks.

Mr. Campbell. Did you give money to any one to vote?

A. I don't know.

Mr. Campbell repeats the question.

A. I will not say that I did, or that I did not.

Mr. Campbell. Who gave you that money to disburse?

A. Mr. Bilderrain.

Mr. Campbell. Was he not a candidate for Assessor?

A. No, sir; it was Jesus Bilderrain, his brother.

Mr. Campbell. That's all.

GUS BONET sworn: Was at White House polls all day. Was in line before 7 o'clock. When the polls opened there were thirty or forty in line. After that, more—as many as 100 to 150. It would take a man two or three hours to get from the end of the line to the polls. When the polls closed there were 125 to 150 men in line. They closed after 5, I think.

Cross-examined: I am an engineer by trade; have not been employed steadily for seven months; been working around. Was born here. I stayed at the polls all day. Well, I was looking around; yes, looking around all day. I was not engaged at the tables, but was there sometimes. I was employed by the Democratic County Central Committee. I was paid \$10 by Mr. Waters—to help the book-look for voters.

P. GORDON sworn: Was enrolled by Parcels in October; was sworn and signed affidavit. Did not vote; name not on Great Register. Would have voted for Lynch.

Attorneys for contestant here served a notice of taking of depositions in Fresno county, March, on counsel for respondent, and the hearing was adjourned to next Tuesday, at 10 o'clock a.m.

West-Enders. The "West-End Social" gave one of their pleasant entertainments at the Ellis College, Friday evening. The room was comfortably filled with invited guests, and the early part of the evening was enjoyed by a most interesting programme. After the programme was over, the guests and members of the club devoted the rest of the evening to sociability. Mr. M. E. Clark opened the programme by announcing a patriotic song by the Glee Club. It was followed by a recitation, entitled "Up in a Balloon," by Miss Collins. A piano solo by Miss Ada Ford was well executed. The little Miss gives promise of being a fine musician. A quartette sung by four male voices—Messrs. Booth, Averill, Witmer, Averill, entitled "Marguerite," was most beautifully rendered by trained voices and was well-deserving of the hearty applause, and they gracefully responded to the encore that was given them. Mrs. Hubbard read an instructing original paper, "A Visit to the Yosemite." The female quartette by Messrs. Damarin, Witmer, Stratton and Ellis, was a bright sparkling waltz song, and the four lovely misses repeated the song by an enthusiastic applause from the audience. Mrs. Jennie Damarin's ballad, "Going to Market," was very sweetly rendered and heartily applauded. The talented Miss Fletcher's violin solo was highly appreciated by the audience. A guitar duet by Mr. Averill and Miss Field followed Miss Fletcher's solo, and the programme closed with a piano solo by Miss Daisy Clark, which was well executed by that fine pianist.

Board of Supervisors. SATURDAY, March 12. Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Thomas Delano was appointed road overseer of Soledad road district, and G. W. Juden road-overseer of Florence district. All streets and alleys in Kingsley tract, as recorded, were declared public highways.

A communication was read from the Ministerial Union, asking for the establishment of a chapel at the hospital. Ordered filed.

The County Clerk was allowed two deputies at \$125 per month.

Supervisors Macy and Rowan were authorized to employ some suitable person to make plans and specifications for retaining walls around the courthouse lot, and if necessary to procure a new survey of said lot.

Adjourned to March 14th, at 10 a.m.

Col. Woodford on Temperance. Col. Woodford will speak this evening in Asbury M. E. Church, East Los Angeles. No services will be held in the other churches there, that all may have a chance to hear him.

Flower Songs. WILD PINK AND ALGERIA. Sweet flowers, the hillside love thee, and their breath. Warm in the flooding sunshine of the winter's day. Nurse them in tenderness, till your blossoms' crests. Clothe them in beauty and strew the way. With smiling presence and warm, tender light. For the young year's footsteps, as it comes to greet. The tropic splendor of our sunny skies. Amid the grass ye lift your faces sweet. Like the fair fairy, some little child. Playing at hide-and-seek amid the blades Of green alleria, whose purple sunbeams In lovely blossoms in the loneliest glades Of changeable March, till 't is on his face Grows wonderful in loveliness, and dear. The fair girl, all flower-crowned and fair. His garments sunshine, and the emerald web Of growing grass, all jeweled with the rare Sweet wild-flowers, by the warm sun fed. And sprinkled with diamonds by the soft, glad rain. Whose veil of clouds hides for but brief space the face Of the clear skies and wealth of warm sunshine.

SCARLET HIBISCUS. I think the sunset, jealous of your flame, Pluck its crimson glory from your stem, And there above the amber of the west, A glowing ruby from its diadem. Has laid its shining on the dew-drops of a breeze. ELIZA A. OTIS.

Bible Work. The bible work under the agency of Henry Thompson, for the Southern California Bible Society, is progressing in this city. Many families found without the Bible are being supplied, together with many individuals, who are found too poor to buy a Bible, or even a testament; and the Southern California Bible Society, with Dr. F. A. Seymour as president and John P. Early as treasurer, is fortunate in securing the services of a man so earnest in the prosecution of this work for this city, county and other portions of Southern California. It is hoped that liberal contributions will be made to the society through the agent, to enable it to carry the Scriptures to the needy and those too poor to purchase a copy.

The Courts. Charles A. Williams was discharged by Judge Hutton for lack of evidence to convict. L. B. Cohen, the pawnbroker, who assaulted his landlord's agent with a deadly weapon, was held to answer by Justice Austin in the sum of \$300. Ah Sam, burglary, trial set for March 14th. Bill \$1000. G. B. Simpson and Andrew Bena, the gold-brick conspirators, were held to answer in the sum of \$3500 and \$1000 respectively. Before Justice Taney, E. B. Edwards, grand larceny, discharged. C. White, battery, continued to March 19th. Alice Kegel, assault, set for March 24th.

Santa Fe Changes. Supt. Smith, of the New Mexico and Arizona divisions, and Supt. Mixer, of the Needles division of the Atlantic and Pacific road, have resigned and will go to the Colorado Midland, the new road that D. B. Robinson is building. C. T. McClellan, late trainmaster of the A. T. & S. F. road, of San Marcial, will take charge in the place of Mr. Mixer; and George L. Sands, the newly-appointed general superintendent of the entire system of the Atlantic and Pacific road, will handle the first and second divisions of Albuquerque.

Pullman Departures. The departures by Pullman sleepers yesterday were: F. S. Henry, S. Kingshaker, A. L. Allen, E. A. Pulsifer, E. A. Thrall, D. McFarland, F. H. Peavey, E. D. Artios, Capt. Barrett, Monsignor Capel, S. N. Andros, Miss Pierson, A. B. Warwick, R. L. Pratt, G. Karpe, Henry T. Gage, L. Levin, George W. Bisset, Mrs. Durrell, P. Conroy, William Walker, C. R. Hammond, W. M. Walker, Mrs. H. L. Cutter, J. H. Hunt.

Incorporated. Articles of incorporation were filed yesterday by the Los Angeles Granite and Brown-Stone Company. The object is to acquire and operate certain granite, brownstone and other quarries in this county. The directors are C. M. Lawrence, of San Bernardino; Alexander Askey, of Santa Ana, and William Decker, J. N. Moore and W. B. King, of Los Angeles. Capital stock, \$150,000; amount subscribed, \$100,000.

Preservation of the Dead. (Galliard's Medical Monthly.) Edward I., who died in 1307, was found not decayed 463 years subsequently. The flesh on the face was a little grained, but not putrid. The body of Camille, who died in 1617, was found fresh in 19th century. William the Conqueror and his wife were perfect in 1522. In 1509 three Roman soldiers, in the dress of their country, fully equipped with arms, were dug out of a peat-moss near Aberdeen. They were quite fresh and plump after a lapse of about 1500 years.

In 1717 the bodies of Lady Kilsyth and her infant were embalmed. In 1796 they were found as perfect as in the hour they were embalmed. Every feature and limb was full. The infant's features were as composed as if he had only been asleep for thirty years. His color was as fresh as his flesh as plump and full as in the perfect glow of health. The smile of infancy and innocence was on his lips. At a little distance it was difficult to distinguish whether Lady Kilsyth was alive or dead. The question is: What preservative was used, and how applied?

Profits of Co-operation. (Philadelphia Ledger.) From returns made by the British co-operative societies for the year 1885, recently published, it appears that the English companies cleared 27 per cent, on their sales, the Welsh companies 40 per cent, the Scotch companies 57 per cent, and the Irish companies 18 per cent. The average of them all was very near 30 per cent. In 1884 the percentage of profit was 28 per cent, and in 1883 it was 28 per cent. In addition to these large profits—trading profits they call them—nearly \$1,000,000 was derived from investments. It seems that during the year 1885 these co-operative societies increased their membership from 681,091 to 808,747. The capital stock of these English companies amounted to \$44,988,000 in 1885, and the number of companies was 1398.

An Attempt to Hire Longfellow. (Youth's Companion.) The poet Longfellow received few letters in his long life which gave him more amusement than one from an impassioned lover, requesting him to write an ardent valentine for him to send to his beloved. "Imagine yourself young again," wrote the swain, "and deeply in love with a young lady, who returns your passion and who has promised to be your wife. Then write me such a poem as you would write for yourself." The letter concluded thus: "P. S.—Send bill."

The Best Fire Escape. (Brooklyn Eagle.) A commercial drummer of my acquaintance, who studies each fire escape with an interest born of several exciting scenes, assures me that the best fire escape in the world can be tucked away in one's pocket and carried in a travelling bag. It consists simply of a strong hemp cord, with knots every few feet. When the fire breaks out, tie one end to your bedstead and throw the other end out of the window; the chances are ninety-nine in a hundred that nothing will interfere with an easy descent.

Progress of the Religious Press. (Pittsburgh Leader.) Religious weeklies are making strenuous efforts to keep abreast of secular journalism in the march of progress. They have already learned to steal paragraphs without giving credit.

THE SAUNTERER. It is almost as difficult for a stranger to find his way about in some portions of Los Angeles as it is for a political mugger to determine where he will land when he takes the plunge that throws him outside of all party lines and methods. I arrived at this conclusion one day last week on meeting two ladies who were out in search of a newly-created avenue with nothing in the world to guide them amid the mazes of new thoroughfares. They had interviewed workmen, street-car drivers, corner grocers and drug stores, but nowhere were the directions explicit enough to enable them to find Myrtle avenue, the street desired. One gentleman told them it was up near Seventh street, he thought, and ran out easterly from Main; another that it was about two blocks below Morris street and ran parallel with Main; another was sure that it was down beyond Washington Gardens; never had seen the name of the avenue, but had heard of it. And so those ladies traveled up and down Main street, hither and thither, in search of the ubiquitous avenue which was continually eluding them, and which they failed to find. It is a shame that in a growing city like Los Angeles, where new streets are being constantly opened, the names of the streets are not placed upon each street-corner. I have often noticed that upon a large number of our new streets this need is obvious. There are numberless streets with nothing whatever to enable the stranger to determine what avenue he is threading. Names should be placed at proper points along the lines of new streets, so that they may easily be found by the stranger within our gates.

"I have been in all the largest cities of the Union," remarked one of the ladies above mentioned, "and I never had such a fruitless search before as I've had this afternoon. I've traced all the streets of New York, the names of which there were no means of my learning, and I've been sent in about as many different directions in search of the street that I wished to find. This isn't pleasant, but as we have the names posted, so that he who runneth may read."

I was out in the suburbs of the city, one day last week, when I came across a poor old lady leading a cow, first by means of a long rope, and then she took it gently by the horns, leading it where the grass was greenest and softest where it grew lush and tender, and where the animal could take great mouthfuls of the juicy blades. It seemed like a tiresome task for the old woman—this leading the family cow through dusty highways to the wayside patches of green—and though the sun shone warm and pleasant, and the air was balmy and sweet, I was sorry for her, for she looked as if she were no stranger to poverty and care. I did hope that by and by when life's vexing cares were over, some tender hand would lead her feet into the green pastures beside the still waters.

I notice that a good deal of individual taste is displayed in the new buildings going up in Los Angeles at present. We have got away from the old dry-goods-box stores, and are drifting away too, from the L-shaped houses toward new and modern architectural devices, with the improvements and changes suggested by the individual tastes of the owners. This is a pleasant feature in our growth. There is no more reason why all of the houses on our streets should be built alike than there is that the people who live in them should cut out after the same pattern.

Speaking of this, wouldn't it be a tiresome world to live in if everybody looked alike, thought alike and talked alike? We should soon find ourselves unendurable if we found only a repetition of ourselves in everybody we met. And I've seen towns that were exactly alike, on the same principle. Towns where the great, square white house and the little white cottage with green blinds were duplicated in every direction. It seemed as if it were really the same number of roses grew in each yard, and the same number of hollyhocks lifted their tall stalks to the breeze, and the peonies and pinks grew alike in each corner. And the balconies nodded at each other over the dividing fences, and not a distinctive sign of individuality was to be discovered anywhere. I expect that it was some such town as that that Rip Van Winkle went to sleep, and who could blame him?

But there is one thing that I enjoy here in Los Angeles, as I slowly saunter along its ways, and that is its rapidly-multiplying gas, in which are so many bright and happy faces. There is one of these on Pearl, near Tenth, that holds more new and brilliant flower-faces than any other garden that I recall a present. I dropped into it one day, and as I walked I saw like a wonderful new volume to me, and a beautifully illustrated one. There the great scarlet poinsettias spread their flaming leaves, and such magnificent roses, lilies and peonies, and gold-embroidered masses of the Ranunculus family, so gorgeous and many-leaved, you would never dream that they were cousins of the golden buttercups of the English meadows. There were scores of myriads of flowers whose names I did not know—apostles of semi-tropic charms, with glory of rich coloring and with the soul of fragrance; some, also, with quiet, sun-like grace, delicate in tint, and color and perfume. There is a palm tree growing in the center of the lawn, with a fine variety of vestal-like flowers surrounding it. The garden has many beautiful fountains, but there are, perhaps, no rare races among the flowers in this than in most gardens, and it is everywhere punctuated with brilliancy.

It is a great thing to "look before you leap." As an illustration of this proposition, I saw a young wheelman take a "header" from his bicycle yesterday morning. He went down striking an attitude somewhat resembling that of the agile frog rived from human plume. Then the young man manifested that inherent trait of humanity which is never absent when a person meets with an accidental fall. His first thought was not for the injury he might have sustained from his sudden lurch, as was demonstrated by his quickly pulling himself up and looking all about him to see if his "header" had been observed. That was human nature all over, wasn't it?

Some young ladies had put in an inopportune appearance, and it didn't soothe him, though they were strangers. But he marched off with a sulking face, and a false guise of untroubled repose, to a yard near by, where his visage quickly elongated, and the Saunterer saw him shake himself lustily in the chagrin and pain. Look before you leap, and before you writhe, young man.

At Army Hall. For three nights and Saturday matinee, commencing Thursday, March 15th, Sullivan's vaudeville and minstrel company will entertain at Army Hall. This is one of the most pleasing entertainments on the road, and worthy of a liberal patronage. Speaking of this company, the Kansas City Evening Journal says: "The real show is to be seen in Josie and Morris Sullivan, whose eccentric songs, dances and comicallies are irresistibly funny, and keep the audience in good humor from the opening to the close. Morris Sullivan is immense, and must be seen to be properly appreciated. We can cordially recommend this show as being worthy of patronage to all who love fun without vulgarity." Secure seats at Bartlett's music store.

Fresno County's Exhibit. Strangers in Los Angeles should not fail to visit the Fresno county exhibit at No. 312 N. Main street, and see some of the products of "fruitful Fresno," get information and documents concerning that productive country, where the climate and soil is the best, where water is abundant and where the land is cheap.

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## THE SILKWORM.

## SILK CULTURE IN THE REPUBLIC OF MEXICO.

Sketch of the Industry in That Country—How It Was Introduced and How Encouraged and Prosecuted—Interesting Facts.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 5, 1887.—[Special correspondence of THE TIMES.]

The culture of silk in Mexico is by no means a recent, or even, as the comparative chronology of the country goes, a modern industry. It comes in immediately subsequent to the pursuit of mining. The earliest of the travelers who saw Mexico with observing eyes noted the existence of a native silkworm, which fed on the leaves of the oak and wild-cherry trees, and whose cocoons were 18 or 20 centimeters in length. Various efforts were made to utilize their fiber, about the middle of the 16th century, and it was long before the effort was quite abandoned. At the close of 1792, the Viceroy, Count Revilla Gigedo, second of that name, sent to the Spanish court specimens of the worm, with copious notes, but advised the cultivation by preference of the Chinese variety. The drawback with the native Mexican worm seems to have been the difficulty of reeling the fiber, as the animal formed community cocoons, in which the threads crossed and mingled. At the beginning of that century, notice of the merits of the Mexican worm reached France, and Humboldt thought it necessary to publish the result of his observations, to show the inexpediency of its cultivation. He remarked, however, that in the state of Oaxaca he had purchased handkerchiefs made from its fiber.

It is not easy to decide who introduced the common silkworm into Mexico. Herrera tells us that in 1522 Cortez sent to the Antilles for sugarcane, grapevines, mulberry trees, etc., and that in a letter to Charles V., in 1524, he asked that seeds might be sent him from Spain, and it the consignment probably included mulberry seed and silkworm eggs from Andalusia, where the industry was thriving at that time. Others attribute the introduction of this important industry to Francisco de Santa Cruz, who, about 1580, received one-quarter of an ounce of silkworm eggs, or seed, as it is technically called, from Castille, and caused its propagation, probably at Chapultepec or Tacuba, then the centers of gardening. So addicted to the use of silk were the Spaniards in Mexico, that Charles V. issued a summary law forbidding its use, as so large a revenue was squandered upon it; this edict, however, was never very strictly observed. The decay of the industry began about midway of the sixteenth century, various causes concurring thereto. The Indians, who were severely overtaxed and underpaid, here and there neglected the neglected work, and even in some instances destroyed the cocoons and mulberry plantations. Then silk-culture was superseded in a great measure by the cochineal industry, and it was also injured by the Jesuits, who protected and fostered the silk trade, of enormous proportions, of New Spain with China. The Dominicans, on the other hand, furthered domestic silk-culture, particularly in Oaxaca, and several of the Mexican towns became so noted for its production that they took the distinctive phrase "of the silk," as a surname, borne in some cases to this day, as Tepexi de la Seda—Tepexi of the Silk. In 1626, Thomas Gage, traveling in Oaxaca, found there large and wealthy Indian towns, whose industry and trade were in silk, of which they produced the best in the country. The same person records the lively appearance of the street of St. Augustin, where the silk merchants lived, in the City of Mexico. Lionel Walfer wrote about 1678 of the existence of a silk factory in the city of Puebla. The industry was at last choked out by the increase of the Asiatic trade; the interest of high personages in the sale of silk from Manila; heavy taxes on the home product, and the jealous policy of the metropolis; all of which forces conspired to its ruin. For a long period, nothing in this direction was done in Mexico.

Ever solicitous for the benefit and advancement of his people, the patriot priest, Hidalgo, before he embarked in the glorious struggle which resulted in his own martyrdom, but also in the liberation of his race from the Spanish thral, labored for the propagation of the silk industry, and he caused the planting of a great number of mulberry trees. As late as 1845, eighty-four of these existed in one spot, being known as "The mulberry of Hidalgo." The revival of the silk culture, in some degree at least, dates from early in the present century. It would appear that a species of silk braid or galloon was manufactured in Mexico in 1821, as protective laws were issued prohibiting the importation of that article. Amateurs raised some quantity of silkworms in San Juan Potosi in 1824, and some were grown also in the State of Jalisco. In 1830, Don Lucas Alman, Secretary of the Interior, undertook the promotion of the industry, and various judicious and practical expedients were adopted to root it firmly. Among other measures, a cocoonery was opened by Don Santiago Aldasoro at Cuayocan, a small town about five miles from Mexico, where Cortez lived with the Indian girl Malinche. Aldasoro was an enthusiast, and to him were sent pupils from neighboring States, at government expense, that they might impart their knowledge in their respective districts. In 1832 large quantities of improved machinery and skilled workmen were imported from France for an extensive plant at Leon de las Aldamas, but a revolution defeated the project, and a similar misfortune, from the same causes, befell almost every project in that line for many years. Notwithstanding the political tribulations under which the country labored, the government endeavored, during the brief breathing spells between revolutions, to root and sustain this industry, of such potentialities of benefit to the land, and it managed to keep alive. The factory of Francoz & Pratielle, at the City of Mexico, manufactured silken *rebosas*—a variety of scarf or mantilla for women—which took the prize of 1853 at Paris, where Moreau also obtained honorable mention for dyed silk, not manufactured. Since 1877 various

factories have been established, almost exclusively by foreigners. The statistics show that in 1874-75 investments in this business amounted to \$375,711. A factory now in operation in the City of Mexico, established in 1880, may be taken as a text of observation of the present state of the industry. Here are employed some ninety operatives, of whom eighty are women, who receive 374 cents per day—the men, who are engineers and dyers, receiving \$1 per diem. No weaving is done at the factory, the processes extending only to the making of flosselle, embroidery and sewing silk, and a loosely twisted cord, used in *rebosas*. The weekly production, under the present depressing conditions of commerce, is some 200 pounds; under improved trade conditions, the factory could turn out 350 pounds weekly. The machinery used is simple in the extreme. The silk manufactured appears superior in luster and fineness to the Chinese silk, the native production being as yet entirely inadequate to the demand. The supply of cocoons is derived from the States of Puebla, Oaxaca, Michoacan, and Hidalgo, in the main, although some are grown in nearly all the southern States of the Republic, and even as far north as Chihuahua, the cultivators in these last mentioned cases being mostly amateurs, or experimenters, who nevertheless readily market at the capital for the small yield of cocoons. In Oaxaca, President Diaz had made a breed of three ounces, which, at a cost of \$71, produced 400 pounds of cocoons, worth \$200. The climate of Mexico is as favorable to the breeding of the silkworm as that of China, the average temperature during the months of the breeding season being from 65° to 22° centigrade. The favorite section for silkworm growing heretofore has been near Tetela de Ocampo, in the State of Puebla; but of late it has been observed that the worms are injured by the moist sea winds conveyed thither by the conformation of the land. In the States of Hidalgo and Oaxaca are districts which by actual experiment have been proven more appropriate to the purpose, with the additional advantage that the land there is cheaper. During 1886 15,000 trees of the white mulberry were planted in Tetela de Ocampo, beside the plantations for existing cocooneries, employing 200 laborers. In the State of Hidalgo are three plantations, comprising at least 45,000 mulberry trees, and it is estimated that the trees now existing would produce 100,000 pounds of silk annually. Of this, 50,000 pounds is the average annual consumption in Mexico. As to the possible surplus over home demand, it could be exported at a large profit, owing to the cheap rate of production here, to which contribute not only the climate of the country, which virtually insures against loss in the breeding, and the low price of land, but also the extremely low rate of labor. In a late report on this subject, Consul-General Porch stated that the average day's wages for men in Mexico is \$1, and for women 374 cents. This figure is inaccurate, inasmuch as that it applies to the national capital only. In the interior the average pay of male laborers is 25 cents, and of women 124 cents. The native Mexicans of the lower orders have proved themselves particularly skillful in this industry, to which they take very kindly, and the silk-growing districts show great prosperity and a remarkable absence of crime; thus the subject is closely interlinked, as indeed always true in questions of economic or industrial character, with phases of moral and political importance. The following calculation will demonstrate the utility and profit in the planting of the mulberry for silk culture. Suppose one should have become possessed of 15 caballerias (a caballeria is 354 acres), and he should divide the land in one of the numerous suitable districts, in all of which land sells at a low figure. Thereon may be planted 100,000 mulberry trees, at a distance apart of 10 meters. During the four years before the trees become available for the sowing, the land between may be sowed to wheat, corn, beans, etc., which will at least pay expenses on the tract. The fifth year the trees, if well kept, will produce at least 50,000 quintals of leaves, for which a ready market is found at the cocooneries at 75 cents per quintal, and this, allowing 25 cents per quintal for gathering and handling, represents a neat profit, if merely the leaves are sold. If, on the other hand, a cocoonery be conducted in connection with the plantation, the results will be far more satisfactory. At least five years must pass before Mexico's cocooneries can raise silk enough to supply the 50,000 demand of her home consumption, to meet which much new silk is now imported from China. By the time there shall be an excess over home needs, it is to be hoped that American legislators will have realized the blind and suicidal policy of turning away with gratuitous insolence trade which would stimulate American commerce into new life, and furthermore, encourage other Hispano-American countries to divert to the United States a great capital whose current now flows to Europe. In the promise of only the advantages to accrue in the near future from the importation of Mexican silk lies an argument whose potency should surely prevail for the reciprocity treaty, whose failure in the past is explicable only on the grounds of a blind, narrow and foolish prejudice, whose fundamental silliness certainly should not be allowed to exert influence when the questions at issue are of such great and practical importance. The desire to form alliance with the power which could, more seriously than any other, impair her prosperity and retard her progress, Mexico has borne many rebuffs from the sister Republic; but there comes a time when forbearance will cease, and American arrogance will find that it has overleaped itself and cut off a rich and ample source of revenue. Already the course of events in Mexico shows that here will be repeated the history of American immigration in California. An ephemeral population, attracted by the feverish promise of mining, will be made a permanent element by the more stable resources of agriculture. Mexico offers a thousand different branches for the lucrative investment of foreign capital, and not the least among them is sericulture. While the rearing of the worm is becoming quite generally popular, the factories in operation appear to be exclusively of foreign proprietorship, and the government offers liberal inducements for the development of this in-

dustry by foreign capital. Probably no new enterprise in this line could count on a subsidy, but the government would certainly remit the duties on all machinery, etc., imported for such undertaking, as well as the exemption from taxation of the establishments for a considerable period. As there is in the republic no manufacture of silk textiles, and as the duties on raw silk are much lighter than on the manufactured article, it will readily be seen that large profit would come from such a factory, which, by reason of the cited notable cheapness of labor, could produce profitably goods for exportation as well as for home consumption. From every point of view this is a field of rich promise for the investment of even a moderate capital, and it seems incomprehensible that it should not attract American enterprise ere the ground shall be preempted by other speculators. Already certain French silk-growers are watching the ground most jealously, and they have secured many advantages. But their lack of capital has as yet prevented them from monopolizing the territory, and a moderate money-backing, supported by American intelligence and energy, would reap from this ground a golden harvest for its investors, while it would infinitely benefit Mexico, by the development of one of her most potential resources.

## CITY OF MEXICO CHARLA—[GOSSET].

The usual winter contingent of excursionists is here in full force, wondering, exclaiming, buying opals. A section rather above the average class is here at present, and it includes several newspaper men, notably Mr. C. J. Macchur, who, with his son, owns and publishes The Northern Budget, of Troy, N. Y., one of the veteran journals, it being now in its ninety-sixth year. Then here is also Dr. Otis F. Presbrey, of Public Opinion, of Washington. Dr. Presbrey is a practical observer, as well as a person of generous sympathies; and his gentle wife is said to have about 100 ladies that have visited Mexico for many a day. As the party will visit Los Angeles, I recommend this couple to the kindly courtesies of THE TIMES. Here also arrived, last Monday, Frank M. Pixley, of The San Francisco Argonaut, in company with the successor of C. Adolph Low, A. G. Pixley, who is said to have about "downed" Claus Spreckles in the sugar trade. These gentlemen saw something of the city, and then ran down to Orizaba, returning on the same train with my grand old friend, Gen. Luis Mier y Teran, Governor of Oaxaca, who has a not faint prospect of being the next Mexican President, and who seems to have impressed Mr. Pixley with the idea that one else he met here as well may be for Gen. Mier y Teran is a progressive and philanthropic gentleman. He has founded many admirable institutions and pushed many improvements; he is intensely practical and is not beyond paying for the establishment of a school out of his own pocket if public funds be unavailable. Mr. Pixley appeared favorably impressed by his brief stay here. Of course he found occasion to "paw the ground" at certain phases of the Roman Catholic worship, modified as it is. But every one knows how far he will ride when mounted on this, his favorite hobby. I must say for his loyalty as a Californian, that he gave your correspondent some bits of praise that quite astonished that modest person, in the course of conversation with the aforementioned journalists, whom he met at my den here in Vergara. The California contingent here picked up its ears considerably when the New York Herald and other leading papers mentioned Hon. John G. Downey, of California, for the Mexican Mission, but subsided again at the confirmation of Mr. Manning. Now, however, a new vista of possibilities opens in view of the statement, even by his own New Orleans home papers, that Mr. Manning was confirmed only on condition that he resign very shortly, for which course his physical discomfort here offers a plausible reason. *Nous verrons.* Y. H. ADDIS.

## HEADQUARTERS.

Gen. Miles' Latest Batch of Army Orders.

Gen. Miles has issued the following: HEADQUARTERS DEPT. OF ARIZONA, LOS ANGELES (Cal.), March 8, 1887.

Special Order No. 27.

1. First-Lieut. John Baxter, Jr., Ninth Infantry, is appointed recruiting officer at Fort Mojave, relieving First-Lieut. J. H. H. Peshine, Thirtieth Infantry.

2. Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Acting Assistant Surgeon Charles Anderson.

3. Serg. C. L. Douglas, Troop D, Fourth Cavalry, will proceed without delay to Phoenix, Ariz., and report to the board for inspecting and purchasing cavalry horses, convened there on the 14th instant. Upon completion of the duties of the board he will return to his station—Fort Huachuca, Ariz.

4. Second-Lieut. J. A. Penn, Jr., Thirtieth Infantry, is appointed recruiting officer at Fort Stanton, N. M., relieving First-Lieut. E. L. Fletcher, Thirtieth Infantry.

5. By authority from headquarters of the Army, a furlough for four months will be granted Saddler Sergeant G. W. St. Clair, Fourth Cavalry, to take effect at his reassignment.

6. First-Lieut. G. R. Cecil, Thirtieth Infantry, is relieved Jas. Judge Advocate of the general court-martial convened at Fort Bayard, N. M., upon completion of any case that may be on trial before it when this order is received, and First-Lieut. T. A. Touey, Sixth Cavalry, is relieved from duty as a member and is appointed Judge Advocate of the court in his stead.

By command of Brig.-Gen. Miles. M. BARNES, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Pretty Aprons for Still Prettier Wearers.

[Boston Transcript.]

The white apron worn by young women while serving tea this winter is a lesson in brilliant effects in coloring. It is of some creamy, loosely woven stuff, with a border stripe of embroidery, and not the least among them is sericulture. While the rearing of the worm is becoming quite generally popular, the factories in operation appear to be exclusively of foreign proprietorship, and the government offers liberal inducements for the development of this in-

ordinary frock of any color.

The Harthorn Case.

LOS ANGELES, March 12.—[To the Editor of THE TIMES.] As one of the victims of the Harthorn case, I corroborate the article in THE TIMES of Saturday's issue.

T. E. C.

A Warning to the Theorists.

[Macon Telegraph.]

The blags are going now by 1888 real, true, blue-blooded, thorough-paced free-traders will be as scarce in America as goats with four horns!

## FRESH LITERATURE.

HOW PRIVATE GEORGE W. PECK PUT DOWN THE REBELLION, or the Funny Experiences of a New Recruit. [War papers—A la Century Magazine, from the standpoint of a private soldier, who was afraid of shadows, and who did not want to fight unless he had to.] By the author of "Peck's Fun," "Peck's Sunshine," "Peck's Bad Boy and his Pa," "Peck's Book," and lots of such stuff. Illustrated by True Williams. Chicago and New York: Belford, Clark & Co.

George W. Peck is a prolific writer. He always has a deluge of words at command, but a painful drought of ideas. But in enumerating the books that he has written he has for once, in denouncing them "stuff," seized upon the only word expressive of the character of his works. They are "stuff" of the most nonsensical sort, with scarcely a glimmer of brilliancy of wit—trashy drive that it is time wasted to peruse.

Mr. Peck mistook his vocation when he commenced his career as a book-maker. Hours devoted to reading his pages are hours of the worst mental idleness, from which can be gleaned not a single profitable lesson or valuable truth. His satire and genuine wit are often brilliant teachers of truth, but trashy nonsense teaches nothing valuable, while it demoralizes a correct literary taste and corrupts the fancy.

## MAGAZINES.

The Brooklyn Magazine.—The contents of the March number of this magazine are of interest and variety, and are contributed by some of our best American authors. Among its leading contents are contributions from the pen of Mr. Henry Ward Beecher, and in the "Plymouth Pulpit Supplement" five sermons from her brilliant but now departed husband. The subscription price of \$2 per annum brings the magazine within the reach of all.

## LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

## Contrasting Railroad Policies.

LOS ANGELES, March 11.—[To the Editor of THE TIMES.] Too much cannot be said in commendation of the policy of the Atchison and Santa Fé Railroad Company. It has been the making of Southern California. Had Los Angeles remained under the iron heel of the Southern Pacific she would have been far behind where she is today. The policy of that company is utterly selfish. They have never yet comprehended the idea of mutually in prosperity. "Live and let live" is not in their code of ethics at all. Their cardinal doctrine has undeniably been, "Charge all that the traffic will bear," and the practice, quite uniformly, has been to exact more than the traffic would bear. In scores of instances have they illustrated the fable of the goose that laid the eggs, over and over again, killing the goose in their greed to get at the eggs. Many a promising enterprise has been choked to death by the extortions of that company, which, under like circumstances, would have been fostered and built up by the Santa Fé Company. It is really strange that the Southern Pacific people have not heretofore seen the error of their policy. It is as plain as a pikestaff to other people, and it is beginning to dawn on the Southern Pacific Railroad managers that what is good for the public is good also for a railroad. The Southern Pacific has long sought to prosper, and has, perhaps, for the hour prospered by choking, strangling and crushing out this, that and the other locality which has refused, or failed to come up to its requirements. Every approach of theirs to a town, city or county has been preceded by a demand for tribute. The appeal of the Arab for backsheesh was not more persistent, and was to the community that failed to respond. How many years ago is it that they threatened to make the grass grow in the streets of Los Angeles if he failed to comply with their extortionate demands for money and bonds? How long is it since the good people of San Bernardino committed the indiscretion of denying them tribute, and suffered, in consequence, the mortification of seeing a new town of Colton started up express for their ruin? The audacity of the Southern Pacific people when they laid the field all to themselves was fairly sublime. It has no parallel in this or any other country.

A question may well be raised at this time as to the extent to which their extortions are still binding upon a community. They were made upon Los Angeles when she was powerless to help herself; it was "your money or your life," and she was practically delivered. How far has the railroad company performed its part? Has it lived up to its obligations in all particulars, so as to render a compliance on our part obligatory? This is worth looking into. It may be possible yet, in a measure, to free ourselves from the clutch of the tyrant. At all events, it is practicable to require that the railroad company a much more faithful compliance with its duty than has been shown up to this time.

In most flagrant disregard of the interests of this city, it has established depot arrangements which would disgrace any half-civilized place on the face of the earth. There is no other town in America where locomotives, railroads, street cars, hacks, express wagons, farm wagons, drays, trucks, freight teams, private carriages, buggies, cattle, mules, horses, swine, sheep, men, women and children are mingled together confusedly in a public street. Arriving in this town by rail from the East or North is an ordeal which no one passes through a second time without fear and trembling. The timid are subjected to great fright, and the feeble—yes, everybody—to great danger.

Isn't it time the Southern Pacific magnates were given to understand that some other people have interests in this world as well as themselves? The present depot arrangements are not only disgraceful to the last degree, but they are extremely detrimental to the prosperity of this city, and ought not to be endured. SUFFERER.

The Harthorn Case.

LOS ANGELES, March 12.—[To the Editor of THE TIMES.] As one of the victims of the Harthorn case, I corroborate the article in THE TIMES of Saturday's issue.

T. E. C.

A Warning to the Theorists.

[Macon Telegraph.]

The blags are going now by 1888 real, true, blue-blooded, thorough-paced free-traders will be as scarce in America as goats with four horns!

## Dots.

SECOND excursion to San Bernardino next Thursday, the 17th. J. W. DAVIS, prescription druggist. Tansil's French at P. O. Clear Store. DR. WILLIAMS' indicated inhalations are very popular in the treatment of head, throat and lung affections. Try them. BUY your coal, wood, hay, feed and charcoal at Holmes and Scott's 151 S. Spring st. between Second and Third, west side. Telephone 145.

Marine Tract. Corner lot of 12.7 acres. Beautiful hill for building site, and suitable for subdivision. Corner Fair Oaks and Alhambra road, offered for week ending March 19th, at \$50 per acre. Address D. McFarland, 25 West First street.

The Renton, 712 Sutter st., San Francisco. First-class private family hotel. Location healthful and convenient. Mrs. Truesdell.

Large assortment of traveling and tourists' shirts at Eagle's and Co.'s, 50 North Spring st.

GHIBRARDI'S prepared cocoa, most excellent substitute for tea and coffee.

Buy Eagle's fine underwear, 50 N. Spring. Napa Soda, the prince of table waters.

## Real Estate.

## FOR SALE.

\$800.—Per acre, 10 acres on Picot, 3-mile beyond terminus of electric railroad. 250.—A fine, choice property in Lick tract. 300.—Per front foot, on Upper Main, running to New Hill. 100.—Per front foot, 1 acre and lot on Spring st. 300.—Per front foot, 50 feet on First st. Seventh and Eighth, running through Main. 180.—Per front foot, feet on Spring, bet. Fifth and Sixth. 21,000.—A bargain, on Fort st., bet. First and Second. 950.—Choice lot on Lunsburg ave., near Ninth. 500.—Choice lot in Bonnie Brae tract, Alvarado st.

425.—Choice lot on Booth st. 1,100.—Lot on Ocean ave., one block from Washington st. cars. 2,800.—Lot on Olive, bet. Twelfth and Picot. 14,000.—10 acres adjoining Hotel Belmont. 5,000.—Cor. Johnson and Downey ave., 110x164. HOUSES. 6,000.—7-room house, on Olive, near Eleventh, furnished; lot 7x165; a bargain. 4,100.—House of 6 rooms, cor. Fourth and San Pedro. 2,500.—House of 4 rooms, Carr st., near Main. 3,500.—House of 8 rooms, in Dunnigan tract, Nevada st., near Picot. 5,000.—House of 5 rooms, on Flower st., furnished. 3,500.—House of 4 rooms, cor. Montgomery and Oak st.; 1/4-acre of ground. 3,000.—House of 6 rooms, Sixth st., near Olive. 3,000.—House of 7 rooms, one acre of ground, Washington st., west of Figueroa.

BRADSHAW & ZEILNER, Room 23 (upstairs) : : : 33 S. Spring street.

## FOR SALE—BY RUDDY, BURNS &amp; SMITH.

Eight acres finely improved, 3/4 of a mile west of city limits, in the Suburba district. Fruit trees, etc. Ten acres south of Agricultural Park, \$10,000.

75 acres of old land near Newhall, \$750. One-half acre on Adams st., newly improved, with 5-room house, \$350.

30 acres on Temple st., just outside of the city limits, \$200 per acre.

20 acres on Alameda st., orange orchard and vineyard, \$20,000.

A fine orange orchard of 24 acres, inside the city limits, \$10,000 per acre.

Several fine lots in the Bonnie Brae tract. Lands in Antelope Valley at \$10 to \$15 per acre. Building lots in all parts of the city at prices to suit.

Residences in all parts of the city. The above are selected from a very large list of properties which we have on hand for sale. Reasonable terms can be had on most of our property.

L. SCHMIDT. W. J. PACKARD.

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At the solicitation of many prominent business men and property-holders of Los Angeles county, we will publish a reliable and accurate directory of Los Angeles and vicinity. Our experience as directory publishers in San Francisco, we believe, sufficiently guarantees the value of the book we propose to issue, and we confidently expect the support and patronage of the Los Angeles public.

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GRAPE CUTTINGS—FOR SALE.

Cuttings of the following varieties: Ber, Zinfandel, Tronseau, Gracioso, Maturo, Carignano, Petite Penot or Black Burgundy, Gamay, Tignera, and other varieties. E. L. MAYBERRY, San Gabriel.

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## CATARRH

## CONSUMPTION,

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Los Angeles, : : : California,

—AND— COLORADO ST. OVER JONES' FAIR,

Pasadena, Cal

## MEDICAL INHALATION COMBINED WITH CONSTITUTIONAL REMEDIES.

Our treatment of the diseases of the respiratory passages consists in the employment of Medical Inhalation, for its direct effects on the diseased organs; and, at the same time, adoption of such hygienic and other remedial measures as the stomach as well as most effectively purify the blood, give tone to the nervous system, and build up and strengthen the general constitution. In other words, we employ combined local and general treatment.

What is Medical Inhalation? Before stating briefly what Medical Inhalation is, we propose, in a few words as possible, to state clearly what it is not.

Medical Inhalation is not a cure-all, a nostrum, or a panacea. It is not a specific remedy for any disease. It is not a quick medicine, advertised to cure any or all the ills that flesh is heir to, and intended to fill the pockets of its proprietors. It is not a talisman, whose possession insures health to its possessor without the intervention of either sense or judgment. Medical Inhalation is none of these things.

Medical Inhalation is simply and solely a method of taking medicines by inhaling or breathing them into the lungs, instead of swallowing them into the stomach. Why, then, the proper medicines are applied directly to the seat of the disease, in the nose, throat or lungs; and it is clear to every reasonable person how peculiarly applicable inhalation is in the disorders of the organs named. If you have scalded or burned the surface of the body, or wounded any limb or member, you do not swallow the remedy intended to heal the disorganized tissue. On the contrary, you apply it directly to the seat of the wound or injury. Why, then, when suffering from catarrh of the nasal passages or throat, or afflicted with ulceration of the lungs, should you rely on medicines taken into the stomach?

Medical Inhalation not only applies the proper healing remedies to the seat of the disease, but it applies the remedy in the gaseous and insipid form, in which form the system knows, medicines act most powerfully. How much greater, for example, is the effect of a trachea of chloroform when inhaled and breathed, than many times the quantity when swallowed into the stomach. The same is true of chlorine, of iodine, and of many other substances. By inhalation the medicine is not poured into the stomach, and thence sent wandering through the system, to the seat of the malady, which may be mainly or entirely a local one; but by this method the proper remedy is applied directly to the seat of the disease. Who, after studying the anatomy of the lungs, can doubt that in inflammation and ulceration of the lungs, the direct application of the healing medicine by inhalation to the diseased parts, is the correct and rational method of treatment?

Who, on the other hand, can be so irrational as to believe that the proper and direct way to reach the diseased surfaces of the lungs, is by the use of the stomach? Physiology teaches us that the membrane, or skin, lining the air-passages of the nose, throat and lungs, is only a slightly modified form of the same structure as that which covers the external surface of the skin. The same should local treatment be proper and necessary for inflammations, congestions and ulcerations of the one and not be equally so in the case of the other?

Our experience and success in treating diseases of the nose, throat and lungs, demand a beyond all question, that the true scientific treatment of these diseases is that treatment which combines the use of medical inhalation in the treatment of the diseased organs, with the constitutional effects of systemic remedies,



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PUBLISHED EVERY DAY, MONDAYS INCLUDED.	
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# The Times.

BY THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.

H. G. OTIS,  
President and General Manager.  
ALBERT MC FARLAND,  
Vice-President, Treasurer, and Business Manager.  
W. A. SPALDING, Secretary.

## POINTS OF THE MORNING'S NEWS.

Beecher's will...Adjournment of the California Legislature...Action by State Board of Health relative to contagious diseases...Assemblyman La Blane acquitted...The Assembly fixes the tax levy...Death of a sister of Samuel J. Tilden...Bay District races...Speaker Carlisle in Boston...Beecher's remains taken to Greenwood Cemetery...Heavy transfer of a Chicago gas company's stock...Reorganization of the German army under the new law...Denial of the report that the Burlington road will be extended to California...Daring outrage in Missouri...J. Routier and J. Downey Harvey appointed Fish Commissioners...A San Francisco murderer's sentence...The statute of limitations as applied to a deserter...The czar's friendship for Emperor William...Pomona votes against incorporation...Train wrecked near Petaluma...The Baltimore and Ohio sale not yet consummated...Yachts Daintless and Coronet start to race across the Atlantic...Phil Armour's opinion of Southern California...The Chicago Anarchists...Discovery of a Russian plot against the Bulgarian Government...More earthquakes in Southern Europe...Work on the new United States cruisers delayed by lack of funds...Embezzlement of \$30,000 by the cashier of a New York firm...Board of Trade organized at Hanford...Vrooman's dynamite bill approved by the Legislature.

THE interior decorations of Mrs. Peach-Blow-Vase Morgan's house in New York cost \$150,000.

A TREATY is being negotiated with the Tonga Islands. The currency of King George's court is coconuts and bananas.

LADY MURRAY'S Seventeenth Century ball at Cannes wound up with a big earthquake. It is said to have been very successful.

REV. Joseph Cook, of Boston, says George and Swinton have hold of Powderly's left hand, and Miss Willard has hold of his right. Powderly is in a tight place.

PATTI took \$85,000 for seven performances out of Mexico, and Bernhard took \$47,000 for ten evenings. And then President Diaz and his Finance Secretary put their heads together to see where the country could borrow some more money.

IF the early summer-resort advertisements are correct in their announcements, the President and Mrs. Cleveland will be simultaneously at about ninety-four of the principal resting-places during July and August, ranging all the way from the Fountain of Perpetual Youth to the Falls of Minnehaha.

THE Buffalo Express can be poetical on occasion. Ella Wheeler Wilcox and husband have sailed for Cuba, and the Express cries: "O, Lady-bird, Lady-bird; soft be the winds that bear thee away to the South! Rose-leaf, Rose-leaf, float on o'er the summer seas! Red-headed Singer of Passion, sail in and have a good time!"

THE Welsh people all over the world were quite set up by President Grover Cleveland's letter to St. David Society. On the bill-of-fare were "Mothyrion a Gweryd-gnan Ffrengig," "Pigdw'r enenol modd yr Eidal," and "Rheinfennegwyddol;" and after the chanting of the President's letter a song was sung, with this pathetic refrain:

Gwerthu y rwyf a llad y llo,  
A myn'd i Llundain i rot tro.

THE San Francisco Examiner of yesterday morning having published an exaggerated and sensational account of the smallpox in this city, doing great injustice to Los Angeles, Mayor Workman publishes a refutation this morning, repeating, in substance, the statements of the official bulletin given to the public by our city officers yesterday. The Examiner has evidently been imposed upon. There is no cause for alarm.

ARTICLES of incorporation of the California Aerial Navigation Company were filed in San Francisco the other day. The purpose of the company is the "building and construction of airships for transporting passengers, goods, wares, merchandise and other property through the air." Here is a chance for McGlashan. Where's McGlashan, the protreptic statesman from the pine-clad flanks of the Sierra Nevada—to wit, Truckee.

## Socialism and the Church.

English Socialism has taken a new character—ardent church-going. Its devotees do not go to church for religious purposes, but to present their banners in sight of the congregation and interrupt the clergyman with demands for "bread or blood." On a recent Sunday they marched to St. Paul's Cathedral in London, twenty or thirty thousand strong; some thousands crowded in, and the remainder thronged outside with their red flags and noisy demonstrations. Their general behavior was respectful, and only a few conducted themselves turbulently and had to be arrested.

As a contemporary remarks, it certainly presents a shocking and suggestive contrast—the spectacle of a well-fed and well-clad congregation of grateful worshippers, sitting and posturing in the midst of thousands who are gaunt and ragged, and who see, in their blind misery, no cause for either worship or gratitude. The contrast is no sharper than it always was; the rich are no richer and the poor are no poorer, relatively, than they were twenty years ago, or a hundred, or five hundred. Indeed, the poorer are gradually and steadily growing to be far better off as the whole mass of the world's wealth increases.

But civilization is constantly discovering a new world. With new centuries come new conditions. The sight of luxury breeds the ambition to possess it, and how to satisfy or repress this covetousness is the problem of the age. It was a scene for Hogarth or Rembrandt—the picture of comfortable piety and squalid heresy shoulder to shoulder, the child of the slums jostling the pew-holder into wakefulness. The same collision has taken place in Paris and Liverpool, and the next movement will be a procession of lean and reckless thousands in New York, thronging up from Baxter street and the rookeries to take possession of Grace Church.

## California versus Florida.

For a long period of years Florida was the Utopia of the Northern man's dreams. Wearied of the extreme severity of Northern winters, the chilly winds and the sudden thaws and changes of its spring-time, and enamored with the story of its orange blooms and the tropical claims of its southern climate, the man who could afford a yearly migration for his family was not slow on the approach of winter to seek fairer skies, and more favorable climatic conditions for the winter and early spring months.

But this migratory tide was a fitting one. It did not mean permanent settlement in the South. It was merely a makeshift, a temporary method of avoiding the disagreeableness of a raw spring and the severity of an extreme winter temperature. Florida was nothing to encourage a poor man, with a large family to support, to make a home in that State. Some of its lands are fertile enough, and water is abundant, but it is, during the summer months, the home of the deadly malaria, of wasting fevers and enervating heat. For a few months of the year it is a paradise, resplendent in tropical bloom and rich in tropical abundance. But with the first approach of summer comes to the unacclimated the necessity for a general exodus. The migratory tide is then steadily turned to the northward. It is an easy matter for the man of capital to return with the affluent tide. But the poor man cannot afford these repeated changes. The invalidism of some member of his family, or his own failing strength, may have first impelled him, in the hope of prolonging life, to seek milder airs. He has been benefited by the change, but still he has not progressed far enough toward recovery to make it safe for him to encounter the rigors of another Northern winter, nor to endure the heats of a Southern summer. There is but one course left to him—he must go north again. Though his means are largely consumed, he does not need to think of a summer in Florida. Perhaps he may, in some way, be able to realize enough during the summer to allow him to return South when winter again approaches. But the anxiety arising from these changes wears upon him. It is a constant source of discouragement. He sees no chance of getting ahead, and he contemplates the future with gloomy dread. He is helpless to lay up anything for his little ones. What little he can make must be consumed in journeying, and in the expense of his temporary stay at the South. So he drags out a few years, and then the end comes.

In cheerful contrast to all this, the poor man of the East, and the rich man as well, hears of California as the land, not only of the health-seeker, but of the home-builder. A land of climatic comfort, free from malaria, "from exhausting heats, and from extreme cold. He hears of the productiveness of its soil, the variety of its fruits, the equality of its temperature; of its vast resources, and of its numerous undeveloped possibilities, and he is not long in deciding that California offers far greater inducements than any other section of the country to those who are desirous of a change.

Thus it is that the almost universal sentiment of the East is at present in favor of the Golden State. With the knowledge that it invites to something more than a temporary asylum, it has awakened a feeling of unlimited interest among the restless denizens of all sections of the country beyond the Rocky Mountains, and the State has

only fairly entered upon its new period of growth. All the climatic charms of Italy and of Southern Europe may be found here without any dreaded sea-voyage intervening.

The next decade will witness an unprecedented emigration to these shores. Our unoccupied acres will be rapidly populated. New lines of railroad will form a network throughout the State. New towns and cities will spring up. Manufactures will be multiplied. Our horticultural and agricultural wealth will be expanded. Newly developed resources will add to our prosperity. Our commercial activity will be advanced. Our industrial channels will be widened, and California will stand in the front rank of the great and populous States of the Union.

It is no temporary boom that we are having here in Southern California, but it is permanent, healthy and of solid growth. The State has all the elements necessary to greatness. It has them more richly than any other State in the Union, and the only natural tendency of life in California is in the direction of rapid development and universal prosperity.

It is difficult to find an excuse, even for individual failure, in a country where all the conditions necessary to success are so favorable. Industry, enterprise and business sagacity are sure to win here. Southern California is destined to make the world marvel at the rapidity of her growth and the wealth of her people. She is destined to become the industrial wonder of the continent, so rich, so varied and so valuable are the resources which she commands. Florida cannot hope to hold her laurels, or to control to any considerable degree even the tourist travel of the country when the charms of Southern California are fully known.

THE Fisheries Retaliation Bill, which costs nothing (at present) was passed, and the Fortifications and Defense bills, which cost something, did not pass. We bluster, but do not arm. Canada maintains its part in the mimic warfare by resolving to make its citizens pay more for everything they buy from us, if we shut out Canadian fish. With no means of warfare on either side, except prohibitory or restrictive customs regulations, the American-Canadian engagement will doubtless resemble the Italian battles of the middle ages, which consisted in the main of manifestoes, marches and counter-marches.

UNDER the White Constitutional amendment, permitting cities to make their own charters, the work is to be performed, as in San Francisco, by boards of fifteen freeholders, who are obliged to have their charter completed within ninety days after their election. Within thirty days after the completion of the charter it shall be submitted to the popular vote, but after that it has to go before the Legislature before it can become a law. Los Angeles cannot, under this amendment, get a new charter for some time yet.

## AMONG THE NEWSPAPERS.

I was reading the Washington Post the other morning, and there I found the description of a home in that city which some touches of California's charms. It is the lovely home of Gen. Beale, on Lafayette Square. Take this little picture: "The floor of the dining-room, for instance, is inlaid with the various beautiful woods of California, a large copy of the coat-of-arms of that State, also made of wood, being in the center of the floor. This contains an exact picture of the entrance to the Golden Gate." I often wonder that with all the treasures of our native woods, the homes in this State are not more distinctively Californian. We may find such wondrously rich coloring in these woods, such suggestive and fine polish, the most pleasing effects may be produced by the artistic combination of these beautiful woods.

I see from our Eastern exchanges that Boston is, as usual, at the head; that she has taken a new departure, and her school committee has chosen a woman to fill the vacancy in her Board of Supervisors. The Committee on Nominations and the Committee on Examinations both expressed themselves in favor of electing a woman to fill the vacancy. The people of the Hub usually show themselves to be level-headed.

We all know what a model husband His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is, but I had never supposed that his devotion was so great that he could not enjoy a joke unless the Princess shared the enjoyment with him; hence my surprised satisfaction when I read the following in the Standard: "When the Prince and Princess of Wales are at a comedy-play together, he never laughs heartily at a joke until he has turned to see if she enjoys it, too. He is a sympathetic creature." And isn't he a lovely model?

I find the following in the Washington Post in reference to Mrs. Jenness Miller, the beautiful young apostle of hygienic clothing. Olive Logan says of her:

"I spent an hour or two the other day with this new light, and was greatly impressed with her in every way. She lives in a perfect bungalow of a house, 1237 Connecticut avenue, opposite the British Minister's. Every evidence that a cultivated taste can give is shown in the charming nest of this young wife, a woman who never insults her lungs by introducing them to a stay lace. Mrs. Jenness Miller is fortunate in having a husband who admires her reform in dress to such an extent that he thinks all women look 'perfectly hideous' beside her. And he is right; they do. Her form is exactly like that of Power's Greek Slave, now to be seen at the Corcoran Gallery. In features she resembles Mary Anderson, for whom she has often been mistaken. Let me frankly say she discards that time-honored garment which has the French name; and also, that she wears the breeches. So do all women, really; only theirs are trumpery little things not worth speaking of. Mrs. Miller's trousers are respectable, gentlemanly affairs, but they are very retiring. They do not descend below the ankle. She wears no petticoat. Mrs. Miller's gown is all one piece, the skirt attached to the body; its weight depends from the shoulders. Therefore the tender organs of lungs, heart and abdomen are subjected to no pressure. What a boon to suffering mankind it would be could this change in female attire become thoroughly engrained in the habit of the sex.

## PACIFIC COAST.

## Pomona Decides that She Will Not Incorporate.

A Representative Chicagoan on the Prosperity of California.

Twenty Years in San Quentin for the Murder of a Woman.

Railway Accident Near Petaluma—Hanford Organizes a Board of Trade—Races at Bay District Park—Miscellaneous Budget from State and Coast.

By Telegram to The Times.

POMONA, March 12.—[Special.] The incorporation election passed off quietly today. There was only one ticket in the field. The result was as follows: For, 73; against, 110; majority against incorporation, 38. The defeat was caused by the limited area of the proposed boundaries.

A man came from Los Angeles, on Friday night, to Ontario, with the smallpox. He stopped at the hotel, and is not quarantined yet.

The grade of the San Bernardino and Los Angeles Railroad was finished today. 'S.

## PHILIP ARMOUR.

The Noted Chicagoan Enthusiastic Over Southern California.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 12.—[By the Associated Press.] Philip Armour, head of the great packing firm of Armour & Co., of Chicago, who is making a tour of California, speaking of California, says: "You seem to be very prosperous in this city and State, and the changes I observe since my last visit, two years ago, are very marked. This is particularly so in the southern part of the State, where the growth in the time named is marvelous. I could scarcely credit the reports which came to me, but I found that they were rather short of the truth than overdrawn. With your magnificent winter climate and facilities for travel, there is no doubt in my mind that the country will continue to grow, and that thousands who might otherwise seek homes in the Southern States would come to California. How do you think our climate compares with that of Florida?"

"Well, I don't think it compares at all. It is so far superior to Florida in climate and in all other respects that it is out of the range of comparison. California, you see, used to be such a long way from Chicago, and the fare was so high, that few, comparatively, could afford the time or expense. Now the running time between California and the East does not amount to anything of moment, and the fare is so low that any one who can afford to travel at all can come here as well as to go to Florida, and our people have found it out and are coming here by hundreds. I meet so many people from my own city everywhere I go that I commence to think that in a few years you will have all Chicago on this coast."

## SAN FRANCISCO.

A Murderer Sent to San Quentin—A Deserter in Luck.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 12.—[By the Associated Press.] John O'Grady, convicted of murder in the second degree, was sentenced by Judge Wilson, today, to twenty years' imprisonment in San Quentin. O'Grady killed Mrs. Johanna Clary by throwing a lighted lamp at her.

A DESERTER'S GOOD LUCK. The court-martial of Louis R. Zimmerman, who deserted from the United States Army twelve years ago, and who surrendered to the authorities a short time since, has been decided in favor of Zimmerman. The court held that punishment for the prisoner's crime was barred by the statute of limitations. Zimmerman was remanded to confinement until the proceedings are completed. He is now in the hands of the military authorities, who will undoubtedly approve them.

TO FORM AN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. Preliminary action was taken here this afternoon at a public meeting of citizens held at Meeker's Hall, to organize a County Agricultural Society with a capital stock of 2000 shares at \$5 per share. Appropriate committees were appointed to report at a meeting to be held in the same place on Saturday, the 20th inst., when organization will probably be effected.

## THE NEW CHARTER.

The Board of Election Commissioners held a meeting today, and fixed April 12th as the day for submitting the new charter to the people.

## Bay District Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 12.—At Bay District track today, the first race, Daisy S. to wagon, Longfellow to cart, and Como, Blaine and Ed to harness, was won by Longfellow, he taking the third, sixth and seventh heats, while Como won the first and second. Daisy S. the fourth and fifth heats. Time, 2:39½; 2:39½; 2:37½; 2:39; 2:30; 2:30 and 2:33. The second race had to be postponed. Emma G., Willie S. and Belle R. having each two heats to their credit. The time made was 2:34 and 2:37½ by Emma, 2:37½ and 2:40 by Willie, and 2:40 and 2:38½ by Belle R. The weather was cold and the attendance light.

## Train Wrecked Near Petaluma.

PETALUMA, March 12.—At 4:15 this morning a freight train from San Francisco was wrecked just this side of the hay stacks, about two miles from town. It was caused by a stick of wood falling from the locomotive under the cars. Six cars were wrecked and five of them were ditched. The damage to the cars will be between \$3000 and \$4000. Mr. Whiting, superintendent of the road, came at once from San Rafael and cleared the track.

## Board of Trade Organized.

HANFORD, March 12.—A board of trade for the purpose of encouraging and developing local enterprises and improvements and advertising this portion of this county by co-operating with and assisting other sections, was organized here today, with M. S. Babcock as president, B. A. Fassett as secretary and E. P. Irving as treasurer. They will meet again next Thursday to develop plans.

## THE NEW CRUISERS.

Their Completion May Be Delayed Through Lack of Funds.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—[By the Associated Press.] Pending a decision by the Attorney-General of the question as to whether the cruisers Chicago, Atlanta and Boston can be completed by the Navy Department, in view of the failure of Congress to make a specific appropriation for the purpose, all work on the vessels has been suspended. The opinion is generally entertained that the money appropriated for construction and repairs can be used to finish the work on the cruisers. At the beginning of the present month \$60,000 of the fund remained available for meeting the requirements of the various navy-yards, and it is believed that this sum, if applied for the new cruisers, would suffice to complete them.

## CARLSIALE.

The Kentucky Congressman Talks Democracy to Boston.

Boston, March 12.—[By the Associated Press.] The Bay State Club, the most important Democratic organization in New England, entertained a number of distinguished gentlemen at their annual dinner at the Bevere House this afternoon. Chief among the guests was Hon. John G. Carlisle. President Taylor presided at the banquet. Among the guests also were: W. W. Spurgeon, Hon. Jeff Chandler, Silston Hutchins, Hon. A. E. Stevenson, Gen. J. M. Carse and Gen. W. S. Rosecrans. Dinner over, President Taylor rapped in order, and in a brief speech introduced as the principal speaker, Hon. John G. Carlisle, whose chief virtue, he said, was that he had been denounced by Senator Hoar. As Speaker Carlisle arose he was greeted with much applause. After expressing his thanks for his cordial reception, he said:

"You must permit me to tender the sincerest thanks of the Kentucky Democracy, not only for what you have done in the past, but also for what you know you intend to do in the future. You will not permit Massachusetts to remain always a Republican State. Old prejudices are passing. Massachusetts is always moving toward the Democratic position. With the Bay State Club in the front, and your brethren everywhere, I hope to see her on the right of the line in 1888. From the formation of your Constitution down to the present time, the differences between the Democratic party and all its adversaries have been as to the nature and extent of federal powers. The principle of local self-government is the vital part of the Democracy's amendment of the Constitution. It declares that powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution nor prohibited by it to the States are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people. No power can be justly claimed unless it is granted in express terms, or by necessary implication. If no such grant of power can be found, and if its exercise by a State is not prohibited, it belongs to the State and her people, and thus, while the doctrine of States' rights is defended in that article, yet it does not sanction secession or nullification, but it instructs the several States and peoples as to the boundaries of all legislative, executive and judicial power, not delegated to the United States by fair and reasonable construction of the Constitution. By this Constitutional doctrine of States' rights, the Democratic party of this country stands today as it always has stood, and as I trust, it will stand forever hereafter. [Low applause.] Twenty-five years ago the tendency was to carry this doctrine to a dangerous extreme, but since that time the dangerous extreme has been threatened from quite an opposite direction. Great and powerful interests, too powerful almost to be successfully resisted, are constantly pressing against the barriers of the Constitution, demanding an extension of Federal power to a degree never contemplated by the most extreme Federalist in early days. It is the right and the duty of the Government to exercise a general supervision and control over all the concerns of the people. Mr. President, this is not Democratic doctrine, as I understand it, and it never was. [Tremendous cheers.] It means centralization first and invasion of the rights of the States afterward. No part of the Union is so vitally interested in the preservation and maintenance of this local authority as the New England States. Fortunately, we have not been permitted to inaugurate a Democratic National Administration, and more fortunately, that Administration, by its conservative and patriotic course, by its honest and faithful execution of the laws, and by its regard for the rights of all classes of men, has given abundance of assurance that the executive power can be safely entrusted to our hands. This country was never better governed than it is now. It is not my purpose, gentlemen, to discuss the revenue question upon this occasion. It is too large a subject to present fully in the time at my disposal, and too important a subject to be treated hastily. It is enough to say, in conclusion, that, in my judgment, the Government has no legal right to impose taxes upon its citizens, except for the purpose of raising a revenue to defray its necessary expenses and pay its past debts. [Low cheering.] Whenever it goes beyond this, it disregards, in my opinion, the plain principle for which the power of taxation was conferred upon it. [Low applause.]

## MEN AND WOMEN.

More than 600,000,000 of spring chickens were fried in this country last year.

There are 36,000,000 hens in the country, and they lay on an average 26,000,000 eggs a day.

The Empress of Austria is in ill health again. She cannot ride nor fence, nor take any exercise save walking.

Governor Lounsbury, of Connecticut, has specified that no member of his staff shall touch intoxicating liquors.

General Butler's injuries from the fall in Philadelphia, Saturday week, will keep him in bed for three or four weeks.

No sculptor has yet been chosen to execute the equestrian statue of General Robert E. Lee, to be erected at Richmond, Va.

Vito Cerone, who died recently at Milan, has left by will his entire fortune, amounting to \$160,000, to King Humbert.

## Natural Gas Fuel.

Two years ago not more than six rolling mills and steel works in the United States used natural gas as fuel; now we have a record of sixty-eight rolling mills and steel works which use the new fuel, and of sixteen which are making preparations to use it. Every rolling mill and steel works in Allegheny county, Pa., fifty-five in all, now uses natural gas. In Western Pennsylvania, outside of Allegheny county, it is used in twelve mills and steel works, and seven others, including the rolling mills and the Gaultier departments of the Cambria iron works, 79 miles east of Pittsburgh, are preparing to use it. One rolling mill in Ohio is now using it, and eight mills are getting ready to use it. At Wheeling, W. Va., one mill is making arrangements to introduce it. In all but a very few of the mills and steel works referred to natural gas is used as fuel exclusively.

## Double-barreled Enterprise.

[Sacramento Record-Union.] The Chronicle is in pursuit of subscribers and sensational news, and in this honorable double pursuit it advertises the Weekly Chronicle and a first-class trustworthy revolver for a single price. In this way it not only obtains a subscriber for its paper, but induces the subscriber with the promise of producing sensational news. It claims a circulation of anywhere from 25,000 to 50,000. Now, if each of these subscribers is armed with a 38-caliber nickel-plated Wadley Chronicle revolver, it will not be the fault of the Chronicle if they do not each, in the course of a year, shoot a neighbor, and thus make from 25,000 to 50,000 excellent items for publication.

## How to Knock Out Socialism.

[Oakland Enquirer.] Socialism is to be combated by an encyclical by Pope Leo. But if the Pope really wishes to strike socialism in Europe a deadly blow, let him stop writing letters, and establish a Topolobampo colony in some well-selected locality where tarantulas, smallpox and starvation hold carnival.

## Take Any Shape But That.

[Monroe News.] An editor threatened to publish the portrait of a defuncting subscriber, and they made his arm ache with writing receipts for money.

## Why Hill Begged to Have It Read.

[Pittsburgh Commercial-Gazette.] Mayor Hewitt's suppressed letter was loaded for Hill.

## STATE CAPITAL.

## Final Adjournment of the Legislature.

The Closing Scenes of the Long and Expensive Session.

Addresses by Lieut.-Gov. Waterman and Speaker Jordan.

Assemblyman La Blane's Case Ends in His Acquittal—The Tax Levy Fixed by the Assembly—Vrooman's Bill to Punish Dynamiters Becomes a Law.

By Telegram to The Times.

SACRAMENTO, March 12.—[By the Associated Press.] The final adjournment of the Legislature was set for 12 o'clock noon today, but it did not take place until two hours later. The hands of the clocks in both chambers were set back repeatedly, and then stopped altogether. The morning has been devoted to the hasty passing of bills, but soon the necessity for this work ceased, and one recess was taken after another until the interlunary details of the business of the session were completed about 2 o'clock. Closing remarks were made by the presiding officers. In the Senate, Lieut.-Gov. Waterman said: "Senators, in obedience to the authority given you by the Constitution of the State, you met on the 3d of January, 1887, and have remained in session not only the sixty days prescribed by law, but a few days longer, receiving for this extra time no other compensation than the satisfaction of having attended the performance of duty. I congratulate you on the harmony and good will that has existed among you during this session of the Legislature. With regard to myself, though I have before expressed my gratitude to members of this body for their uniform kindness and courtesy toward me, I wish to say once more before parting that I truly have felt and appreciated your kindness. In returning to your homes, may you carry with you pleasant recollections of your association in this Senate, and may all good be with you and yours. It is now my duty to declare this twenty-seventh session of the Senate of the State of California adjourned sine die."

Speaker Jordan said all that could be said in praise of the work of the Legislature. Among other things he said: "I congratulate you upon the labors of the session. Many good and salutary laws have been enacted by which the people of the State will be benefited. The crying demand of a large section of the commonwealth for laws regulating and legalizing the use of water for irrigating purposes has, for the first time, been gratified, by the passage of measures which, in my judgment, will add largely to the general prosperity of the country. We have the satisfaction of knowing that we have earnestly and conscientiously employed our time, while here, having, as shown by the Journal, transacted business for one-third than any other Assembly that has sat in this chamber during the history of this State. And now, our work being over, our association as legislators ended, I declare the twenty-seventh session of this branch of the Legislature of the State of California adjourned sine die."

This session of the Legislature cost more than any previous session, the adoption of the new Constitution. The expense of running this Legislature has been \$2197 per day.

## THE HEALTH AUTHORITIES WIDE AWAKE.

Dr. G. G. Tyrrell, secretary of the State Board of Health, who leaves for the southern portion of the State this afternoon, to make a personal inspection concerning the prevalence of smallpox, states that the extent of the quarantine measures that will be adopted cannot be determined until an investigation is made. The utmost precautions, he says, will be taken to prevent the introduction of smallpox into the State. He also says that the railroad company will transfer all passengers from the quarantine station north of Los Angeles to other cars at that point, and the cars thus reaching that city will be fumigated. Dr. Tyrrell says the railroad company has professed every assistance to the State Board of Health to meet and eliminate the invading disease, and will carry the medical authorities for making inspections on trains free, and take such action about the quarantine of trains as the State board shall determine most effective for the end in view.

## LA BLANE ACQUITTED.

Assemblyman La Blane has been acquitted in the police court of the charge of embezzlement preferred against him by F. P. Bull. The evidence showed that La Blane never refused to let the railroad company transfer all passengers from the quarantine station north of Los Angeles to other cars at that point, and the cars thus reaching that city will be fumigated. Dr. Tyrrell says the railroad company has professed every assistance to the State Board of Health to meet and eliminate the invading disease, and will carry the medical authorities for making inspections on trains free, and take such action about the quarantine of trains as the State board shall determine most effective for the end in view.

## THE TAX LEVY.

The tax levy has been fixed by the Assembly as follows for the thirty-ninth fiscal year: General fund, \$3,225,000; school fund, \$1,600,000; interest and sinking fund, \$200,000; for the fortieth fiscal year: General fund, \$3,814,000; school fund, \$1,800,000; interest and sinking fund, \$300,000.

## IMPORTANT BILLS APPROVED.

The Governor notified the Assembly that he had approved Briery's bill repealing the acts for the incorporation of the town of Wilmington.

The Governor this morning approved Vrooman's dynamite bill.

## THE NEXT STATE FAIR.

At a meeting of the State Board of Agriculture last night L. U. Shippee was elected president. The opening of the State Fair was fixed for September 12th, to continue twelve days.

## FISH COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED.

A message from the Governor was received this morning by the Senate announcing that he had appointed as Fish Commissioners J. Routier, of Sacramento, and J. D. Harvey, of Los Angeles, vice Messrs. Dibble and Buckland, terms expired. The appointments were confirmed.

## A Deal in Gas.

CHICAGO, March 12.—The directors of the Chicago City Gas Company today resigned, and a new board was elected, representing mainly the Gas Improvement Company, of Philadelphia, which has acquired a majority of the stock, amounting to \$5,000,000. Hitherto the stock has been almost wholly owned by the Chicago company. The property transferred is



## A LIFE'S ROMANCE.

THE ADVENTURES AND CAREER OF GEN. EDWARD F. BEALE.

The Tejon, His Cattle Rancho and Farm—The Beale Mansion in Washington—A Home of Princely Splendor—The General's Family.

(Philadelphia Times.)

The Beale family is of historical Pennsylvania stock. The life of General Edward Fitzgerald Beale is a romance in real life. He was born in 1822 on the Bloomingdale estate, of 60 acres, a mile north of the Capitol and adjoining Washington, now held by the executors of his mother's estate. He is a grandson of that old naval hero, Commodore Thomas Truxton, of the Constellation, captor of the French frigate L'Insurgente, 1799; destroyer of the L'Avengance, 1800, and High Sheriff of Philadelphia 1816-9, through the Commodore's beautiful daughter, Emily Truxton. He is a son of Paymaster Beale, of the United States Navy, and himself entered the navy in 1842 from the Naval Academy. In the military operations in California he distinguished himself in the charges at San Pasquale and San Bernardino. In 1847 Commodore Stockton detailed him as bearer of official dispatches to Washington announcing the conquest of California. This honor was conferred "in consequence of heroic conduct in volunteering to leave General Kearny's camp, surrounded by the enemy, to go to the garrison at San Diego for assistance and relief for the suffering soldiers." His brother officers for this service voted him a sword of honor and epaulettes, and petitioned the Government for his promotion. Having resigned the end of the war, he served as Superintendent of Indian Affairs in New Mexico and California, and upon retiring was presented with a service of plate by those under him for his efforts in the cause of "Indian civilization consistent with the spirit of philanthropy and crowned with success." He was made brigadier-general to bring the war in California to a close, which he did. He ran the thirty-fifth parallel from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean for a national highway and reported, at the request of the President and Secretary of War, upon the feasibility of using camels for transcontinental transportation. President Grant appointed him Minister to Austria during the last year of his administration. George W. Childs and Gen. "Ned" Beale were two of the closest personal friends Gen. Grant had in civil life. Gen. Beale, as a "Forty-niner" of the Eldorado of the Pacific, met Gen. Grant many years ago. As an evidence of this long and tried friendship, among his prized historic relics is a collection of several hundred autograph letters and telegrams received by him from Gen. Grant from all parts of the world.

In appearance Gen. Beale is of short, sinewy stature, very dark complexion, with a closely-cut moustache, and hair almost white, and also kept short. He has a nervous energy in his actions and movements which indicates the high spirit and gallantry which he has shown in all the walks of life, whether in the front of the assaulting column, moving on the works of the enemy, in the peaceful pursuit of Indian administration, as pathfinder across the continent, as diplomat at the Court of the House of Hapsburg-Lorraine, or in the management of his vast landed possessions. Gen. Beale is one of the largest landed proprietors in the United States. His cattle ranch, Tejon, embraces 250,000 acres, eighty miles north of Los Angeles, Cal., upon which there are 40,000 head of cattle and fine herds of horses. He has a farm of several hundred acres eight miles from Washington, where he has a stud of blooded stock. Among these is the celebrated Arabian horse Leopard, one of the two superb animals selected by Gen. Grant from the imperial stables at Constantinople, at the request of the Sultan of Turkey, and presented to him by His Sublime Majesty. Gen. Beale also possesses a large estate in Chester. He is very fond of horses, and is one of the best judges of the points of that noble animal in the United States.

Mrs. Beale was Miss Mary E. Edwards, of Chester, Pa., daughter of Samuel Edwards, a distinguished Federalist, who represented the Delaware county district, 1819-27, in Congress, at the same time that Joseph Hemphill, afterward first president judge of Philadelphia city and county, a Jackson Democrat, and John Sergeant, of Philadelphia, an early Jeffersonian and defeated Whig candidate for Vice-President, in 1832, on the ticket with Henry Clay, were members of the same body. She is descended from Francis Smith, an English Quaker, of Devizes, in the county of Wilts, England, an original London purchaser of 5000 acres from William Penn before the proprietary came to his province, and located, by his order, to Thomas Holmes, his surveyor-general, in 1683, in Bethel and Kennett townships. Francis Smith settled in the latter, naming the township after the county of his birth. His daughter Ann married Robert Eyre, born in England on the day of the execution of Charles I., a Quaker by adoption, who settled in Pennsylvania and was Clerk of the Courts of Chester county till 1690. Through this branch the Edwards trace their descent from the first settler. Mrs. Beale is a tall, stately lady, well preserved, bright and active. Her manners have all the staid grace of her Quaker inheritance and teaching. In her advancing years she maintains her fullness of figure and striking traces of the rare beauty of her young womanhood.

Her eldest daughter, Mary E. Beale, is the wife of George Bakmeteff, a Russian nobleman, formerly Secretary of Legation at Washington, and now Charge d'Affaires at Athens, Greece. They met in Washington, but were married in Vienna when Gen. Beale represented the United States at the court of Franz Joseph. Miss Mary was a woman of great force and energy and very popular in Washington society. Senator Simon Cameron said of her that she was "one of the few smart American women who did not marry a fool." The second daughter, Emily Truxton Beale, is the wife of John R. McLean, proprietor of the Cincinnati Enquirer and son of its founder, Washington McLean. Mrs. McLean, before her marriage, in 1855, was one of the belles of Washington society, not only

on account of her rare beauty, but as well for her many social qualities, personal grace and abundant womanly virtues. A son, Truxton Beale, about thirty years of age, is now in Washington.

The Beale mansion is one of the most interesting in Washington. It fronts on Lafayette square, immediately north of the President's house. Its exterior is of an old-fashioned, plain, three-storyed straggling structure of painted brick, with no ornamentation. Within it is a home of princely splendor combined with domestic comfort. It was built in the early part of the century by Commodore Decatur, the hero of the Algerine war, who died in the present library after his fatal duel in 1820 with Commodore Barron. VanBuren occupied it when elected President, and went from it into the Executive Mansion. Senator Henry Clay, Vice-President George M. Dallas and the British and Russian Legations were also among its noted occupants before it passed into the possession of Gen. Beale, some years ago. The entertainment suite of apartments is on the second floor. Opposite the first landing of the old-fashioned staircase is a fine oil painting of the beautiful Austrian Empress Elizabeth, Amalie Eugenie, daughter of Maximilian Joseph, Duke of Bavaria, as she appeared during the residence of Gen. Beale at the Austrian Court as American Envoy. The floor of the ball room is of California woods, in 22,000 pieces, the center being a beautifully inlaid representation of the coat-of-arms of California. In the parlor is a painting of Diana and her attendants, by Diabide, court painter to Napoleon the Great, valued at \$25,000, and said to have been taken from the Louvre during the troubles attending the downfall of the Empire. There are also some fine bronzes and other exhibitions of Japanese art.

Among the objects of historic interest is a massive silver urn presented by the underwriters and merchants of London to Capt. Thomas Truxton, of the United States frigate Constellation, for the capture of the French frigate Insurgente, forty-four guns, in the West Indies, 1799. Also medals voted by Congress to Commodore Truxton, Paymaster Beale, and the epaulettes and sword and other badges and weapons donated to himself for various distinguished services.

RANDOLPH KEIM.

## The Coyote and His Haunts.

(Popular Science Monthly.)

A picture of the great plains is incomplete without a coyote or two haunting furtrails through the distance. The coyote is a wolf—a wolf about two-thirds the size of that one which haunts forests and the pages of story-books. He has a long, lean body; legs a trifle short, but sinewy and active; a head more foxy than wolfish, for the nose is long and pointed; the yellow eyes are set in spectacle-frames of black eyelids, and the hanging, tan-trimmed ears may be erected, giving a well-merited air of alertness to their wearer; a tail—straight as a pointer's—also fox-like, for it is bushy beyond the ordinary lupine type, and a shaggy, large-maned, wind-ruffled, dust-gathering coat of dingy white, suffused with tawny brown, or often decidedly brindled.

A shade in the stubble, a ghost by the wall, a creeping shadow, a faint, faint, faint: Toop-eared and large-jointed, but ever alert, A thoroughly vagabond outcast in gray.

Such is the coyote—genus *Canis* of the plains: an Ishmaelite of the desert; a consort of rattlesnake and vulture; the tyrant of his inferior, jackal to the puma; a bushwhacker upon the flanks of the buffalo armies; the pariah of his own race, and despised by mankind. Withal, he maintains himself, and his tribe increases; he outstrips animals fleetest than himself; he foils those of far greater strength; he excels all his rivals in cunning and intelligence; he preys upon the Indian not only a breed of domestic dogs, but in many canine races ranks as earliest progenitor; he becomes the center of myths, and finally is apotheosized.

Our coyote is a true Westerner, and typifies the independence, the unrestrained gaiety and brisk zeal which enter into the heart of him who sights the Rocky Mountains. He is little known at present, eastward of real bunch-grass plains. In early days, however, he was common enough in the open country of Arkansas, Missouri, Illinois, and northward, whence he received the name "prairie wolf." Threading the passes, he wanders among the foothills of all the complicated mountain systems that form the "back" of the continent, and dwells plentifully in all valleys.

## The Religion of the Peruvians.

(Indianapolis News.)

What their sins were to the Jews, the various maladies were to the heathen Peruvians. In fact, among the Peruvians was found a strange mixture of the customs, forms and beliefs of the pagans, Christians and Jews of the old world. The readers of history will remember the strong faith exhibited by many nations in the power of divinities by the use of the entrails of animals. This belief was just as strong among the followers of the Incas. The oracles of Delphi were at one time the arbiters of the fate of nations in the old world. So in the new were the oracles of the valley of Rimac. We find, too, that the Peruvians had a ceremony resembling the Christian communion. In the Christian communion the bread is first partaken of, and then the consecrated wine. Both are administered at the same time. With the Peruvians the sacred beverage was presented first. The Inca first drank of it and then passed it on to his followers.

The ceremonies were very much like those now practiced by the Catholics and High church Episcopalians. The next day the "holy bread" was broken and eaten with similar ceremonies. The object of this communion was to bring the communicant into closer relations with his deity—the sun. And this is preeminently the object of the Christian sacrament. Baptism was also practiced in Peru. From fifteen to twenty days after birth the child was plunged into water and then given his first name. The Christian baptism carries with it the idea of regeneration, but not so with these worships of the sun. This baptism was simply to exorcise the evil spirits and protect the child from their influence. But might that not have been torn from a heathen and untaught idea of sin? The baptism was to shield the child from evil, and to the heathen mind that always partakes of the nature of spirits.

## WOMAN AND HOME.

SUSAN SUNSHINE DISCUSSES THE NEED OF CHARITY.

A Pledge—Who Will Sign It?—A Story of Hasty Judgment—Mothers Should Teach Their Children the Wrong of Evil-speaking.

I had a little talk with you last week in regard to the duty of mothers training their children in a way that should lead them always to preserve their self-respect. That is a property that they cannot value too highly, and it is not in any way related to vanity. We should so live that we should not fear to have our whole lives open to the severest scrutiny. They should be clean and white through and through.

If there is anything that human nature is apt to err in it is in its judgment of other's actions. What do we know of the under life of another's soul? What do we know of the controlling motives that decide certain actions? What of the circumstances that a delicate reticence may hide from the great world, and yet which compel to acts which those unacquainted with the impelling cause may not approve? I am more and more a believer in the religion of charity—that gracious spirit which "thinketh no evil, which suffereth long and is kind."

I think we mothers should especially strive to impress upon our children the sacredness of character; teach them to feel that there is no robbery so foul and so cruel as that which takes from another undeservedly his good name. I have often been very far down into the valley of humiliation in consequence of the unjust opinions that I have entertained of others, especially when I have allowed those opinions to find expression in spoken words.

I would rebuke a child for harsh criticisms, even of actions that seem open to censure, while all the springs of those actions are hidden. It is so easy for us to let our own moods color the conduct of others, as far as our own judgment is concerned. Ah, if we mothers were only wise enough to teach our children by precept, and by example also, this golden rule. Say nothing of a person unless you can say something good of him, there would not be so many lives darkened through misunderstanding as there are now; not so many stumbling-blocks thrown in the way of those who are struggling for the right, while bound hand and foot by circumstances that they cannot control. I have been led to say what I have said by a little occurrence that came under my own observation a few days ago.

Said a friend of mine: "I am so disappointed in Mrs. Blank, and I am so sorry, too, to be obliged to think of her as I do. I have always had such faith in her goodness. I have believed in her thoroughly, but her conduct now is certainly unchristian."

"I should treat her very coolly, if I were in your place, mamma," said my friend's little daughter, who was sitting by.

"I should not recognize her at all, and I never should call there again, if I were you," remarked an older daughter.

"I do not feel like it," replied the mother with a sigh. A little later a friend came in, and the matter was talked over. Then it was shown that the lady who had been tried and condemned was guiltless of all wrong. She had simply been the victim of circumstances beyond her control. I have been led to say what I have said by a little occurrence that came under my own observation a few days ago.

That mother was honest enough to say to her daughters:

"Girls, I am ashamed of myself. I am more sorry than words can express for all the unkind thoughts I have had and the unkind words that I have said of Mrs. Blank. I will try henceforth never to be guilty again of such injustice. Let us begin right here and pledge ourselves to keep free from all such hasty judgment in the future. To use an every-day phrase, we won't talk about people any more, nor condemn them without a hearing."

That was a wise resolution, and I think mother and daughters will adhere to it, for I know them to be conscientious. How many of us will pledge ourselves to this course with them? It is of the utmost importance to our children that we are right in this regard. If it can be truly said of any one of us, "I never knew her to speak one word against any one, and she was always ready to find some excuse for the faults of others," will it be the best praise that can be spoken of us. How it will enhance our influence for good, and mould the character of our children, purify and brighten our homes, and add to our own self-respect and happiness! How many of us are ready to pledge ourselves to such kindly charity?

## NOTES.

Tapioea and apple pudding is made as follows: Take seven good-sized apples, pare and core them. Boil one cup tapioea in one quart of water until it is thoroughly dissolved (about one hour); add half a cup of sugar, one teaspoonful of salt, a little butter and nutmeg; beat two eggs; add one small cup of cream or milk; mix with the tapioea. Stew and sweeten with the apples slightly, put in a pudding dish, pour the tapioea over them. Bake fifteen minutes, to be eaten with sweetened cream.

The following is a good recipe for cream sauce: Put a tablespoonful of flour into a little cold water, add a very small quantity of good vinegar; pour into it a quart of a pint of thick sour cream; put the mixture into a saucepan and let it boil, stirring it all the time. Just before serving, stir in the yolks of two eggs. This sauce is excellent with roast veal or asparagus.

To fricassee a chicken, choose a re-picked young fowl; cut into joints, strip off the skin; rinse in warm water, dip in cold water, drain and dredge with flour. Put the pieces in a warm saucepan and cover with hot water. Add a bit of lemon peel, salt and pepper, and a sprig of parsley; simmer two hours and remove the chicken. Beat up the yolk of one egg with a gill of cream, add the warm sauce and

whip thoroughly. Place the chicken on a dish, pour sauce over.

Apple meringue is made in this style: Prepare six large tartapples for sauce. While hot put in a piece of butter the size of an egg. When cold add a cup of fine cracker-crumbs, the yolks of three eggs well beaten, a cup of sweet milk or cream, a little salt, nutmeg and sugar to taste. Bake in a large plate, with an under-crust of rich paste and a rim of puff paste. When done take the white of the eggs, half a teaspoonful of white sugar and a few drops of essence of lemon; beat to a stiff froth, pour over and put back into the oven to brown lightly.

To take peach stains out of table napkins, moisten the spot with boiling water and hold it in the fumes of a lighted brimstone match.

A fine polish for cabinetware is made as follows: Half-pint of linseed oil, half-pint of cold water, white of an egg and one ounce of spirits of salts (muriatic acid). Shake well before using. A little to be applied to the face of a soft linen pad and lightly rubbed off with an old silk handkerchief. It will keep any length of time.

Egg-shells crushed into small bits and shaken well in decanters three parts filled with cold water will not only clean them thoroughly, but make the glass look like new. By rubbing with a damp flannel dipped in the best whiting, the brown discolorations may be taken off cups in which custards have been baked. Again, are all of us aware that emery-powder will remove ordinary stains from white ivory knife-handles or that the lustre of morocco leather is restored by varnishing with white of egg?

Wine whey for a patient convalescing from fever is an acceptable drink. Heat half a pint of new milk blood-warm, pour in one glass of wine, and let it remain undisturbed until the milk curdles. When the curds settle strain it and let it cool. A spoonful of renet water hastens the operation. It may be made palatable with loaf-sugar and nutmeg, if the patient can bear it. Sherry is the best wine for the purpose.

SUSAN SUNSHINE.

## Poor Falk.

(San Francisco Chronicle.)

To a man of a sensitive and delicate nature, such as Ray Falk possesses, the reprimand administered by the Speaker of the Assembly must have been terrible. We can readily imagine how the tender and quivering nerves of his moral sense must have been torn and lacerated by Speaker Jordan's remarks, and how he must have shrunk from public gaze and cried out for the solid earth to open and hide him.

A proud and high-spirited man like Falk must have felt his disgrace with a keenness and poignancy to which those of coarser mould are strangers. We have no doubt that had the choice been given him he would gladly have pleaded guilty to a charge of falsifying the records, and meekly have wended his way to San Quentin, there to reflect over and repent of his offense. But the Assembly in its wisdom decided that such punishment would not be severe enough, and condemned him to the awful penalty of a reprimand at the bar of the Assembly.

Let us picture to ourselves that solemn scene, only equalled perhaps on one previous occasion—the impeachment of Warren Hastings in the British Parliament. Imagine the grave and dignified members of the Assembly in their places, the speaker clothed in the robes of his official position, the sergeant-at-arms and the deputy sergeant-at-arms and the assistant deputy sergeant-at-arms, anxiously awaiting the expected moment, and even the pages, frightened by the awful solemnity of the scene into temporary decency. All is silent, and a dreadful hush broods over the vast hall, broken only by an irreverent reporter sharpening his pen, and a furtive glance from a member from Wayback whose labors in committee the night before have rendered him somnolent. Even the picture of Gen. Sutter assumes a sterner and more martial air, while the figure of Justice seems to shed a silent tear over the awful doom so soon to be pronounced.

But hark! The clock has pealed forth the dreadful hour of 2:15 p.m., and the Speaker, with bated breath and emotion visibly depicted upon his countenance, issues his dreadful mandate. "The sergeant-at-arms will produce Ray G. Falk at the bar of this house." The unfortunate victim was hauled in, and there, in the presence of that vast and distinguished audience, and before the "court" of that solemn and awful scene, was then and there solemnly informed that the house had found him guilty, beyond a doubt, of having tampered with the files, of having obstructed legislation, of having grossly violated his obligations to the body which had honored him with its confidence, and as a punishment for all this he was to consider himself—reprimanded.

We sincerely hope this fearful punishment may serve as a warning to any one who in future may be tempted to imitate Falk. Unless his awful doom is remembered, we do not know to what lengths the Assembly may go in the future. We fear that if some future clerk may dare to repeat Falk's offense, the Assembly may, in solemn convulsion, increase his per diem, or if an employee of that body shall steal the whole record, journal, files and all, some other Assembly may cite him to the bar of the house and give him a chance.

Such punishments as Falk's are horrible to contemplate, but we suppose they are necessary. Still, we must impress upon coming Legislatures the importance of tempering justice with mercy, and warn them not to be too severe; for, "to err is human; to forgive, divine."

## What Aveling Knows About America.

(London Letter in the New York Times.)

The Dr. Aveling who has recently been conspicuous in America by his attempt to get money out of the Socialist stone, is not only a striker, but an ungrateful dog to boot. My attention was called the other to a letter of his in a weekly paper here, called the Topical Times, one of a series, it seems, in which this fellow has been writing from America. It was about the most abusive thing, I think, that was ever written about any country—describing the Americans as the filthiest people in the world and as absolutely devoid of all sense of cleanliness and decency. Most of the Americans, he says, never dream of washing themselves; baths are unknown; and of the largest hotels haven't such a thing as a bath-tub from cellar to roof, and so on.

## CLIMATIC CHANGES.

A SCHOLARLY AND AUTHENTICATIVE PAPER.

By Dr. J. P. Widney on the Climate of Southern California—Effects of Climate on Man, and Vice Versa.

(Dr. J. P. Widney in the Southern California Practitioner.)

Climatic surroundings, unquestionably, have a certain power in changing the types of man. Equally true is it that man, to a certain extent, has it in his power to work material changes in climate. In pursuing the line of investigation proposed, as the special field of this journal, it may not be amiss to investigate the changes which have been wrought in climate through human agency in certain sections of Southern California. The statements which I shall make are based more upon my own personal recollection than upon any careful scientific record, as no such tabulated series of meteorological observations has been kept until within the last eight years.

Eighteen years ago, when I settled in Los Angeles (having spent, however, the preceding six years upon the Pacific Coast, so that I was accustomed to note its climatic peculiarities), a very limited population possessed the country.

What is now Los Angeles city was then a country town of a few thousands. Wilmington, San Bernardino and Anaheim were the only centers of population in the great series of plains which face upon the ocean for a hundred miles at this point, and they were small towns, with population numbered only by thousands of horses, cattle and sheep. In some of the low lands, however, were great fields of mustard, covering many thousands of acres. I remember driving for some miles in a buggy by a narrow road through one of these fields, and standing up upon the buggy-seat, was unable to see across the tops of the growth. Here and there along river bottoms was a narrow rim of willows, but the great expanse of plains was bare of timber.

The winter rains soaked slowly into the soil, hardened as it was into a crust upon the surface by a century of trampling hoofs by all these flocks and herds. A large portion of the rainfall ran off to the sea in sudden floods. The growth of vegetation from this hardened surface, thus imperfectly moistened by the winter rains, was in ordinary years scanty except on low lands or river bottoms. Where, however, the surface crust had at any time been broken by plowing, the difference in the luxuriance of growth of the native grasses could be noticed for years afterward.

The early summer of each year saw the annual growth of herbage trampled down by grazing, leaving the brown, bare surface of the earth exposed to the scorching sun of the later summer and autumn. The consequent rise of temperature each forenoon gave rise to strong ocean winds, which swept inland as the daily sea breeze. With this wind often drifted in in the evening a fogland which, however, left little moisture, as the warm surface of the plain, almost devoid of vegetation, caused no condensation or precipitation. These strong, westerly, daily winds also fought back and broke up, to a certain extent, the southerly rain current of the winter, making the rainfall less reliable than it otherwise would have been. As autumn came on the heat grew more dry and parching. I remember my first October in Los Angeles, and the fierceness of the heat, although I was then just in from the deserts of Arizona, where I had spent the previous two years. This heat was still further increased by the burning of the great fields of mustard. In the fall of 1868 these fires made a circle of light between the city, continuing night and day for weeks, the ashes often falling in a shower in the streets.

With the coming on of winter the dryness of the atmosphere, together with the bareness of the plains, allowed of a rapid radiation of heat, with consequent comparatively cold winter, while the force of the cold winter winds was not broken by trees.

The climatic characteristics of that time may then be thus summed up: High summer temperature in day increased in autumn by fires; rapid radiation of heat and quick chill at night, except as so far counteracted by the burning mustard fields; comparatively low winter temperature; an atmosphere marked by dryness except during continuance of rain current; prevalence of strong westerly winds; rainfall somewhat irregular, and rain current very apt to be broken up prematurely by the westerly winds.

During the eighteen years which have elapsed since the time to which the foregoing description applies the population of this series of plains has increased many fold. Numerous towns are scattered over it. The waters of the various rivers and mountain streams have been taken from their beds and turned over the land for miles by means of irrigation ditches. Artesian wells, numbering into the thousands, have been bored, and are used to irrigate large areas of country. Hundreds of thousands of acres of the upland have been broken up by the plow and are yearly planted in small grain. All of this land now absorbs the winter rains, which formerly, because of the hardened crust, ran off to the sea. Large sections of country have been planted in vineyards and orchards and are under the highest state of cultivation. Other large areas are, by means of irrigation, kept covered with a growth of green grass the whole year for dairying.

Extensive forests have been planted, while almost every farm has its orchard and its grove of trees for fuel. The country, which then was devoid of timber except the willows of the river banks, now looks in many directions like a land only partially cleared of its natural forest-growth. While a certain amount of oak and chapparal has been cut off along the base of the mountains for fuel, the

timber-growth of the country at large has been increased a hundred-fold.

These are changes which man has wrought in the physical features of the country. What have been the results climatically?

The increased absorption of the winter rains by the tilled ground, together with the flooding of thousands of acres of land by summer irrigation, has resulted in a moister surface soil during the hot summer months. This has again resulted in an increased evaporation from the surface of the country during the heat of the summer, and consequently a lowered surface temperature and an atmosphere more highly charged with moisture. This lowered temperature is shown in many places by the thermometer. The mercury now seldom reaches 90° in my own doorway, where, ten years ago, 100° was noted at least several times during the summer.

The increase in atmospheric moisture, in the absence of hydrometric observations extending over a longer period than seven years, is shown by the softer air and the marked increase of drifting summer clouds.

The lowered surface temperature has again had its effect in a somewhat diminished force of the daily sea breeze. Fifteen years ago, in my driving, I found the broad Santa Monica plain lying between Los Angeles and the sea each summer swept by the strong afternoon winds until the surface was devoid of vegetation and the road cleared of dust until they were hard and bare as a floor. Now, the plain retains its vegetation, and the roads are covered with a thick layer of dust.

With the increase of atmospheric moisture, by the action of a well-known law, the radiation of heat from the earth is least rapid at night, and as a consequence the sudden change from a high day temperature to a low night temperature is less marked; the nights, while cool, have less of a chill to them. The diminished force of the ocean winds seems to have made a perceptible difference in the winter rainfall. Southerly rain currents, which, with the stronger west winds of fifteen years ago would have been broken up and scattered, now appear to maintain their course and give rain, which then would have been dissipated and lost. The seasons seem in consequence to be each year becoming more and more certain and reliable. The increased winter rainfall again results in a heavier fall of snow upon the mountains, and the cooling effect of this upon the summer heat must last later into the summer.

Again, the weakened westerly surface winds are less able to battle with the higher southerly summer Sonora rain current, which with each year seems to show an increased tendency to drop down from the elevated mountain peaks about which it was formerly noticed in July and August, and spread over the plains. While the actual precipitation which results is trifling, the increased atmospheric moisture and the greater sultriness of the air are very perceptible.

The great increase in summer vegetation, apart from any effect resulting from the attendant irrigation, is by the shielding of the earth from the direct rays of the sun preventing the excessive heating of the upper crust of the earth which formerly occurred daily, and is thus helping to diminish the force of the sea breeze, while the orchards and artificial forests are, by acting as wind-breaks, having the same effect.

The increased moisture of the atmosphere is also adding to the dew fall, which is now in many places very heavy on clear nights; while the growth of vegetation is condensing and precipitating much of the summer fog which formerly drifted across the bare plains to be dissipated again by the morning sun. A small grove of eucalyptus trees which stands near my house drips all night long during the fogs, until one would think a steady rain was falling. The soil beneath it, each morning after a fog, moistened down for probably a half-inch.

I am well aware that mere personal observation, apart from accurately-kept meteorological observations by means of instruments, is at best an unreliable method of compiling scientific facts, and subject to much questioning and doubt; yet, in the absence of more reliable sources of information, it is not without value, and I think the following conclusion may be fairly summarized from the foregoing as to the climatic changes which the Anglo-Tenton is making in this, to him, new home.

First—A lowering of the day temperature.

Second—An increase of night temperature.

Third—An increase in atmospheric moisture during the dry season.

Fourth—An increased precipitation from dew and fog.

Fifth—An increased tendency to summer rain.

Sixth—A diminution of the force of the daily sea breeze.

These may be again more briefly summarized as an increased equability of climate.

## Curious Carving Inside a Bottle.

(Media American.)

William Powell, of Upper Providence, a coal-shipper in Philadelphia, has a curiosity in the shape of a bottle, in which was placed a piece of wood, and then made into the hull of a vessel. It was then fashioned into a three-master, with the necessary spars and rigging. All this work was done after the wood went into the bottle, and to look at it it seems impossible. A second curiosity is the cork to the bottle, which is a piece of wood, with a plug at the bottom, thus preventing any one from extracting the stopper. This is almost as curious as the ship. The work was done by a sailor in Richmond, and as his eyesight was bad, he being over eighty years old, Mr. Powell threaded the needle while he worked on the rigging of the ship.

## Culture Scorned by Ignorance.

(Washington Critic.)

A little Virginia darkey, named Cyrus, had an older brother, Cassius, who had spent a winter in Washington in swell society, and when he returned home he set himself up as a teacher to his less-cultured family. One day at the table Cyrus said to him:

"Gimme some lasses, Cass."

"You mustn't say 'lasses, Cy," corrected Cassius; "you must say 'mo-lasses."

"Ugh!" grunted Cyrus; "how's I gwine to say 'mo-lasses when I hain't had none yet?"

Mr. Fish and Mr. Pike are members of the California Fish Commission.



**TERMS OF THE TIMES.**  
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**The Times.**  
BY THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.  
H. G. OTIS,  
President and General Manager.  
ALBERT MCFAIRLAND,  
Vice-President, Treasurer and Business Manager.  
WM. A. SPALDING, Secretary.

**POINTS OF THE MORNING'S NEWS.**

Becher's will...Adjournment of the California Legislature...Action by State Board of Health relative to contagious diseases...Assemblyman La Blanc acquitted...The Assembly fixes the tax levy...Death of a sister of Samuel J. Tilden...Bay District races...Speaker Carlisle in Boston...Becher's remains taken to Greenwood Cemetery...Heavy transfer of a Chicago gas company's stock...Reorganization of the German army under the new law...Denial of the report that the Burlington road will be extended to California...Daring outburst in Missouri...J. Routier and J. Downey Harvey appointed Fish Commissioners...A San Francisco murderer's sentence...The statute of limitations as applied to a deserter...The czar's friendship for Emperor William...Pomona wrecked against incorporation...Train wrecked near Petaluma...The Baltimore and Ohio sale yet not consummated...Yachts Dauntless and Coronet start to race across the Atlantic...Phil Armour's opinion of Southern California...The Chicago Anarchists...Discovery of a Russian plot against the Bulgarian Government...More earthquakes in Southern Europe...Work on the new United States cruisers delayed by lack of funds...Embezzlement of \$30,000 by the cashier of a New York firm...Board of Trade organized at Hanford...Vrooman's dynamite bill approved by the Legislature.  
The interior decorations of Mrs. Peach-Blow-Vase Morgan's house in New York cost \$150,000.  
A TREATY is being negotiated with the Tonga Islands. The currency of King George's court is coconuts and bananas.  
LADY MURRAY'S Seventeenth Century ball at Cannes wound up with a big earthquake. It is said to have been very successful.  
REV. JOSEPH COOK, of Boston, says George and Swinton have hold of Powderly's left hand, and Miss Willard has hold of his right. Powderly is in a tight place.  
PATTI took \$85,000 for seven performances out of Mexico, and Bernhardt took \$47,000 for ten evenings. And then President Diaz and his Finance Secretary put their heads together to see where the country could borrow some more money.  
If the early summer-resort advertisements are correct in their announcements, the President and Mrs. Cleveland will be simultaneously at about ninety-four of the principal resting-places during July and August, ranging all the way from the Fountain of Perpetual Youth to the Falls of Minnehaha.  
THE Buffalo Express can be poetical on occasion. Ella Wheeler Wilcox and husband have sailed for Cuba, and the Express cries: "O, Lady-bird, Lady-bird; soft be the winds that bear thee away to the South! Rose-leaf, Rose-leaf, float on o'er the summer seas! Red-headed Singer of Passion, sail in and have a good time!"  
THE Welsh people all over the world were quite set up by President Grover Cleveland's letter to St. David Society. On the bill-of-fare were "Moe-thydron a Gweryd-gnan Pfrenging," "Pigwyr enenol modd yr Eidal," and "Rheinfenpegyddol;" and after the chanting of the President's letter a song was sung, with this pathetic refrain:  
Gwerthu y fwrch a llad y llo,  
A myn'd i Llundain i roi tro.  
THE San Francisco Examiner of yesterday morning having published an exaggerated and sensational account of the smallpox in this city, doing great injustice to Los Angeles, Mayor Workman publishes a refutation this morning, repeating, in substance, the statements of the official bulletin given to the public by our city officers yesterday. The Examiner has evidently been imposed upon. There is no cause for alarm.  
ARTICLES of incorporation of the California Aerial Navigation Company were filed in San Francisco the other day. The purpose of the company is the "building and construction of airships for transporting passengers, goods, wares, merchandise and other property through the air." Here is a chance for McGlashan. Where's McGlashan, the pyrotechnic statesman from the pine-clad flanks of the Sierra Nevada—to wit, Truckee.

**Socialism and the Church.**

English Socialism has taken a new character—ardent church-going. Its devotees do not go to church for religious purposes, but to present their banners in sight of the congregation and interrupt the clergyman with demands for "bread or blood." On a recent Sunday they marched to St. Paul's Cathedral in London, twenty or thirty thousand strong; some thousands crowded in, and the remainder thronged outside with their red flags and noisy demonstrations. Their general behavior was respectful, and only a few conducted themselves turbulently and had to be arrested.  
As a contemporary remarks, it certainly presents a shocking and suggestive contrast—the spectacle of a well-fed and well-dressed congregation of grateful worshippers, sitting and posturing in the midst of thousands who are gaunt and ragged, and who see, in their blind misery, no cause for either worship or gratitude. The contrast is no sharper than it always was; the rich are no richer and the poor are no poorer, relatively, than they were twenty years ago, or a hundred, or five hundred. Indeed, the poorer are gradually and steadily growing to be far better off as the whole mass of the world's wealth increases.  
But civilization is constantly discovering a new world. With new centuries come new conditions. The sight of luxury breeds the ambition to possess it, and how to satisfy or repress this covetousness is the problem of the age. It was a scene for Hogarth or Rembrandt—the picture of comfortable piety and squalid heresy shoulder to shoulder, the child of the slums jostling the pew-holder into wakefulness. The same collision has taken place in Paris and Liverpool, and the next movement will be a procession of lean and reckless thousands in New York, thronging up from Baxter street and the rookeries to take possession of Grace Church.  
**California versus Florida.**  
For a long period of years Florida was the Utopia of the Northern man's dreams. Wearied of the extreme severity of Northern winters, the chilly winds and the sudden thaws and changes of its spring-time, and, enamored with the story of its orange blooms and the tropical claims of its southern clime, the man who could afford a yearly migration for his family was not slow on the approach of winter to seek fairer skies, and more favorable climatic conditions for the winter and early spring months.  
But this migratory tide was a flitting one. It did not mean permanent settlement in the South. It was merely a makeshift, a temporary method of avoiding the disagreeableness of a raw spring and the severity of an extreme winter temperature. Florida was nothing to encourage a poor man, with a large family to support, to make a home in that State. Some of its lands are fertile enough, and water is abundant, but it is, during the summer months, the home of the deadly malaria, of wasting fevers and enervating heat. For a few months of the year it is a paradise, resplendent in tropical bloom and rich in tropical abundance. But with the first approach of summer comes to the unaccustomed the necessity for a general exodus. The migratory tide is then steadily turned to the northward. It is an easy matter for the man of capital to return with the reflux tide. But the poor man cannot afford these repeated changes. The invalidism of some member of his family, or his own failing strength, may have first impelled him, in the hope of prolonging life, to seek milder airs. He has been benefited by the change, but still he has not progressed far enough toward recovery to make it safe for him to encounter the rigors of another Northern winter, nor to endure the heats of a Southern summer. There is but one course left to him—he must go north again. Though his means are largely consumed, he does not dare to think of a summer in Florida. Perhaps he may, in some way, be able to realize enough during the summer to allow him to return South when winter again approaches. But the anxiety arising from these changes wears upon him. It is a constant source of discouragement. He sees no chance of getting ahead, and he contemplates the future with gloomy dread. He is helpless to lay up anything for his little ones. What little he can make must be consumed in journeying, and in the expense of his temporary stay at the South. So he drags out a few years, and then the end comes.  
In cheerful contrast to all this, the poor man of the East, and the rich man as well, hears of California as the land, not only of the health-seeker, but of the home-builder. A land of climatic comfort, free from malaria, from exhausting heats and from extreme cold. He hears of the productivity of its soil, the variety of its fruits, the equality of its temperature; of its vast resources, and of its numerous undeveloped possibilities, and he is not long in deciding that California offers far greater inducements than any other section of the country to those who are desirous of a change.  
Thus it is that the almost universal sentiment of the East is at present in favor of the Golden State. With the knowledge that it invites to something more than a temporary asylum, it has awakened a feeling of unlimited interest among the restless denizens of all sections of the country beyond the Rocky Mountains, and the State has

only fairly entered upon its new period of growth. All the climatic charms of Italy and of Southern Europe may be found here without any dreaded sea-voyage intervening.  
The next decade will witness an unprecedented emigration to these shores. Our unoccupied acres will be rapidly populated. New lines of railroad will form a network throughout the State. New towns and cities will spring up. Manufactures will be multiplied. Our horticultural and agricultural wealth will be expanded. Newly developed resources will add to our prosperity. Our commercial activity will be advanced. Our industrial channels will be widened, and California will stand in the front rank of the great and populous States of the Union.  
It is no temporary boom that we are having here in Southern California, but it is permanent, healthy and of solid growth. The State has all the elements necessary to greatness. It has them more richly than any other State in the Union, and the only natural tendency of life in California is in the direction of rapid development and universal prosperity.  
It is difficult to find an excuse, even for individual failure, in a country where all the conditions necessary to success are so favorable. Industry, enterprise and business sagacity are sure to win here. Southern California is destined to make the world marvel at the rapidity of her growth and the wealth of her people. She is destined to become the industrial wonder of the continent, so rich, so varied and so valuable are the resources which she commands. Florida cannot hope to hold her laurels, or to control to any considerable degree even the tourist travel of the country when the charms of Southern California are fully known.  
**THE Fisheries Retaliation Bill,** which costs nothing (at present) was passed, and the Fortifications and Defense bills, which cost something, did not pass. We bluster, but do not arm. Canada maintains its part in the mimic warfare by resolving to make its citizens pay more for everything they buy from us, if we shut out Canadian fish. With no means of warfare on either side, except prohibitory or restrictive customs regulations, the American-Canadian engagement will doubtless resemble the Italian battles of the middle ages, which consisted in the main of manifestoes, marches and counter-marches.  
**UNDER THE White Constitutional amendment,** permitting cities to make their own charters, the work is to be performed, as in San Francisco, by boards of fifteen freeholders, who are obliged to have their charter completed within ninety days after their election. Within thirty days after the completion of the charter it shall be submitted to the popular vote, but after that it has to go before the Legislature before it can become a law. Los Angeles cannot, under this amendment, get a new charter for some time yet.  
**AMONG THE NEWSPAPERS.**  
I was reading the Washington Post the other morning, and there I found the description of a home in that city which some touches of California's charms enter. It is the lovely home of Gen. Beale, on Lafayette Square. Take this little picture: "The floor of the dining-room, for instance, is inlaid with the various beautiful woods of California, a large copy of the coat-of-arms of that State, also made of wood, being in the center of the floor. This contains an exact picture of the entrance to the Golden Gate." I often wonder that with all the treasures of our native woods, the homes in this State are not more distinctively Californian. We may have such a collection of rare woods as the French have, but we have not the same susceptibility to fine polish, the most pleasing effects may be produced by the artistic combination of these beautiful woods.  
I see from our Eastern exchanges that Boston is, as usual, at the head; that she has taken a new departure, and her school committee has chosen a woman to fill the vacancy in her Board of Supervisors. The Committee on Nominations and the Committee on Examinations both expressed evidence that a cultivated taste can give its own to the charming nest of this rare avis, a woman who never insulted her lungs by introducing them to a stay lace. Mrs. Jenness Miller is fortunate in having a husband who has the French name; and also, that she wears the breeches. So do all women, really; only theirs are trumpery little things not worth speaking of. Mrs. Miller's trousers are respectable, gentlemanly affairs, but they are very retiring. They do not descend below the ankle. She wears no petticoat. Mrs. Miller's gown is all one piece, the skirt attached to the body; its weight depends from the shoulders, therefore the tender organs of lungs, heart and abdomen are subjected to no pressure. What a boon to suffering mankind it would be could this change in female attire become thoroughly engrained in the habit of the sex.

**PACIFIC COAST.**

**Pomona Decides that She Will Not Incorporate.**  
A Representative Chicagoan on the Prosperity of California.  
Twenty Years in San Quentin for the Murder of a Woman.  
Railway Accident Near Petaluma—Hanford Organizes a Board of Trade—Races at Bay District Park—Miscellaneous Budget from State and Coast.  
By Telegraph to The Times.  
POMONA, March 12.—[Special.] The incorporation election passed off quietly today. There was only one ticket in the field. The result was as follows: For, 73; against, 110; majority against incorporation, 38. The defeat was caused by the limited area of the proposed boundaries.  
A man came from Los Angeles, on Friday night, to Ontario, with the smallpox. He stopped at the hotel, and is not quarantined yet.  
The grade of the San Bernardino and Los Angeles Railroad was finished today. "S."  
**PHILIP ARMOUR.**  
The Noted Chicagoan Enthusiastic Over Southern California.  
SAN FRANCISCO, March 12.—[By the Associated Press.] Philip Armour, head of the great packing firm of Armour & Co., of Chicago, who is making a tour of California, speaking of California, says: "You seem to be very prosperous in this city and State, and the changes I observe since my last visit, two years ago, are very marked. This is particularly so in the southern part of the State, where the growth in the time named is marvelous. I could scarcely credit the reports which came to me, but I found that they were rather short of the truth than overrated. With your magnificent winter climate and facilities for travel, there is no doubt in my mind that the country will continue to grow, and that thousands who now seek homes in the States of the South will come to California."  
"How do you think our climate compares with that of Florida?"  
"Well, I don't think it compares at all. It is so far superior to Florida in climate and in all other respects that it is out of the range of comparison. California, you see, used to be such a long way from Chicago, and the fare was so high, that few, comparatively, could afford the time or expense. Now the running time between California and the East does not amount to anything of moment, and the fare is so low that any one who can afford to travel at all can come here just as well as to go to Florida, and our people have found it out and are coming here by hundreds. I meet so many people from my own city everywhere I go that I commence to think that in a few years you will have all Chicago out on this coast."  
**SAN FRANCISCO.**  
A Murderer Sent to San Quentin—A Deserter in Luck.  
SAN FRANCISCO, March 12.—[By the Associated Press.] John O'Grady, convicted of murder in the second degree, was sentenced by Judge Wilson, today, to twenty years' imprisonment in San Quentin. O'Grady killed Mrs. Johanna Clary by throwing a lighted lamp at her.  
A DESERTER'S GOOD LUCK.  
The court-martial of Louis R. Zimmerman, who deserted from the United States Army twelve years ago, and who surrendered to the authorities a short time since, has been decided in favor of Zimmerman. The court held that punishment for the prisoner's crime was barred by the statute of limitations. Zimmerman was remanded to confinement until the proceedings are reviewed by Gen. Howard, who will undoubtedly approve them.  
**TO FORM AN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.**  
Preliminary action was taken here this afternoon at a public meeting of citizens held at Meeker's Hall, to organize a County Agricultural Society with a capital stock of 2000 shares at \$5 per share. Appropriate committees were appointed to report at a meeting to be held in the same place on Saturday, the 26th inst., when organization will probably be effected.  
**THE NEW CHARTER.**  
The Board of Election Commissioners held a meeting today, and fixed April 12th as the day for submitting the new charter to the people.  
**Bay District Races.**  
SAN FRANCISCO, March 12.—At Bay District track today, the first race, Daisy S. to wagon, Longfellow to cart, and Como, Blaine and Ed to harness, was won by Longfellow, he taking the third, sixth and seventh heats, while Como won the first and second, Daisy S. the fourth and fifth heats. Time, 2:30 1/2; 2:25 1/4; 2:37 1/4; 2:24; 2:30; 2:30 and 2:32.  
The second race had to be postponed. Emma G., Willie S. and Belle R. having each two heats to their credit. The best time made was 2:34 and 2:37 1/4 by Emma, 2:37 1/4 and 2:40 by Willie, and 2:40 and 2:40 by Belle R. The weather was cold and the attendance light.  
**Train Wrecked Near Petaluma.**  
PETALUMA, March 12.—At 4:15 this morning a freight train from San Francisco was wrecked just this side of the hay stacks, about two miles from town. It was caused by a stick of wood falling from the locomotive under the cars. Six cars were wrecked and five of them were derailed. The damage to the cars will be between \$3000 and \$4000. Mr. Whiting, superintendent of the road, came at once from San Rafael and cleared the track.  
**Board of Trade Organized.**  
HANFORD, March 12.—A board of trade for the purpose of encouraging and developing local enterprises and improvements and advertising this portion of this county by co-operating with and assisting other sections, was organized here today, with M. S. Babcock as president, B. A. Fassett as secretary and E. P. Irwin as treasurer. They will meet again next Thursday to develop plans.  
**THE NEW CRUISERS.**  
Their Completion May Be Delayed Through Lack of Funds.  
WASHINGTON, March 12.—[By the Associated Press.] Pending a decision by the Attorney-General of the question as to whether the cruisers Chicago, Atlanta and Boston can be completed by the Navy Department, in view of the failure of Congress to make a specific appropriation for the purpose, all work on the vessels has been suspended. The opinion is generally entertained that the money appropriated for construction and repairs can be used to finish the work on the cruisers. At the beginning of the present month \$500,000 of the fund remained available for meeting the requirements of the various navy-yards, and it is believed that this sum, if applied for the new cruisers, would suffice to complete them.

**CARLISLE.**

The Kentucky Congressman Talks Democracy to Boston.  
BOSTON, March 12.—[By the Associated Press.] The Bay State Club, the most important Democratic organization in New England, entertained a number of distinguished gentlemen at their annual dinner at the Revere House this afternoon. Chief among the guests was Hon. John G. Carlisle. President Taylor presided at the banquet. Among the guests also were: W. W. Spurgeon, Hon. Jeff Chandler, Silton Hutchins, Hon. A. E. Stevenson, Gen. J. M. Carse and Gen. W. S. Rosecrans. Dinner over, President Taylor rapped to order, and in a brief speech introduced as the principal speaker Hon. John G. Carlisle, whose chief virtue, he said, was that he had been denounced by Senator Hoar. As Speaker Carlisle arose he was greeted with much applause. After expressing his thanks for his cordial reception, he said:  
"You must permit me to tender the sincere thanks of the Kentucky Democracy, not only for what you have done in the past, but also for what they know you intend to do in the future. You will not permit Massachusetts to remain always a Republican State. Old prejudices are passing away. Massachusetts is always moving toward the Democratic position. With the Bay State Club in the front, and your brethren everywhere, I hope to see her on the right of the line in 1888. From the formation of your Constitution down to the present time, the differences between the Democratic party and all its adversaries have been as to the nature and extent of federal powers. The principle of local self-government is the vital part of the Democracy's amendment of the Constitution. It declares that powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people. No power can be justly claimed unless it is granted in express terms, or by necessary implication. If no such grant of power can be found, and if its exercise by a State is not prohibited, it belongs to the State and her people, and thus, while the doctrine of States' rights is defended in that article, yet it does not sanction secession or nullification, but it instructs the several States and peoples as to the boundaries of all legislative, executive and judicial power, not delegated to the United States by fair and reasonable construction of the Constitution. By this Constitutional doctrine of States' rights the Democratic party of this country stands today as it always has stood, and, as I trust, it will stand forever hereafter. [Low applause.] Twenty-five years ago the tendency was to carry this doctrine to a dangerous extreme, but since that time the dangerous extreme has been threatened from quite an opposite direction. Great and powerful interests, too powerful almost to be successfully resisted, are constantly pressing against the barriers of the Constitution, demanding an extension of Federal power to a degree never contemplated by the most extreme Federalist in early days. It is the right and the duty of the Government to exercise a general supervision and control over all the concerns of the people. Mr. President, this is not Democratic doctrine, as I understand it, and it never was. [Tremendous cheers.] It means centralization first and inevitable dissolution afterward. No part of the Union is so vitally interested in the preservation and maintenance of the integrity of this local authority as the New England States. Fortunately, we have at last been permitted to inaugurate a Democratic National Administration, and, more fortunately, that Administration, by its conservative and patriotic course, by its honest and faithful execution of the laws, and by its regard for the rights of all classes of men, has given abundance of assurance that the executive power can be safely entrusted to our hands. This country was never better governed than it is now. It is not my purpose, gentlemen, to discuss the reverse question upon this occasion. It is too large a subject to present fully in the time at my disposal, and too important a subject to be treated hastily. It is enough to say, in conclusion, that in my judgment, the Government has no legal right to impose taxes upon its citizens, except for the purpose of raising a revenue to defray its necessary expenses and pay its past debts. [Loud cheering.] Whenever it goes beyond this it disregards, in my opinion, the plain purpose for which the power of taxation was conferred upon it. [Loud applause.]  
**MEN AND WOMEN.**  
More than 600,000,000 of spring chickens were fried in this country last year.  
There are 38,000,000 hens in the country, and they lay on an average 26,000,000 eggs a day.  
The Empress of Austria is in ill health again. She cannot ride nor fence, nor take any exercise save walking.  
Governor Lounsbury, of Connecticut, has specified that no member of his staff shall touch intoxicating liquors.  
General Butler's injuries from the fall in Philadelphia, Saturday week, will keep him in bed for three or four weeks.  
No sculptor has yet been chosen to execute the equestrian statue of General Robert E. Lee, to be erected at Richmond.  
Vito Cercone, who died recently at Milan, has left by will his entire fortune, amounting to \$160,000, to King Humbert.  
**Natural Gas Fuel.**  
Two years ago not more than six rolling mills and steel works in the United States used natural gas as fuel; now we have a record of sixty-eight rolling mills and steel works which use the new fuel, and sixteen which are making preparations to use it. Every rolling mill and steel works in Alleghany county, Pa., fifty-five in all, now uses natural gas. In Western Pennsylvania, outside of Alleghany county, it is used in twelve mills and steel works, and seven others, including the rolling mills and the Gaultier departments of the Cambria Iron works, 70 miles east of Pittsburgh, are preparing to use it. One rolling mill in Ohio is now using it, and eight mills are getting ready to use it. At Wheeling, W. Va., one mill is making arrangements to introduce it. In all but a very few cases the mills and steel works referred to natural gas is used as fuel exclusively.  
**Double-barreled Enterprise.**  
The Chronicle is in pursuit of subscribers and sensational news, and in this laudable double pursuit it advertises the Weekly Chronicle and a first-class trustworthy reviewer for a single price. In this way it not only obtains a subscriber for its paper, but furnishes the subscriber with the means of producing sensational news. It claims a circulation of anywhere from 25,000 to 50,000. Now, each of these subscribers is armed with a 38-caliber-nickel-plated-Weekly Chronicle revolver. It will not be the fault of the Chronicle if they do not each, in the course of a year, shoot a neighbor. It is a safe bet that 500 to 50,000 excellent items for publication.  
**How to Knock Out Socialism.**  
[Oakland Enquirer.]  
Socialism is to be combated by an encyclical by Pope Leo. But if the Pope really wishes to strike socialism in Europe a deadly blow, let him stop writing letters, and establish a Topolobampo colony in some well-selected locality where tarantulas, smallpox and starvation hold carnival.  
**Take Any Shape But That.**  
[Monroe News.]  
An editor threatened to publish the portraits of defaulting subscribers, and they made his arm ache with writing receipts for money.  
**Why Hill Begged to Have It Read.**  
[Pittsburgh Commercial-Gazette.]  
Mayor Hewitt's suppressed letter was loaded for Hill.

**STATE CAPITAL.**

**Final Adjournment of the Legislature.**  
The Closing Scenes of the Long and Expensive Session.  
Addresses by Lieut.-Gov. Waterman and Speaker Jordan.  
Assemblyman La Blanc's Case Ends in His Acquittal—The Tax Levy Fixed by the Assembly—Vrooman's Bill to Punish Dynamiters Becomes a Law.  
By Telegraph to The Times.  
SACRAMENTO, March 12.—[By the Associated Press.] The final adjournment of the Legislature was set for 12 o'clock noon today, but it did not take place until two hours later. The hands of the clocks in both chambers were set back repeatedly, and then stopped altogether. The morning has been devoted to the hasty passing of bills, but soon the necessity for this work ceased, and one recess was taken after another until the internal details of the business of the session were completed about 2 o'clock. Closing remarks were made by the presiding officers. In the Senate, Lieut.-Gov. Waterman said: "Senators, in obedience to the authority given you by the Constitution of the State, you met on the 3d of January, 1887, and have remained in session not only the sixty days prescribed by law, but a few days longer, receiving for this extra time no other compensation than the satisfaction always attending the performance of duty. I congratulate you on the harmony and good will that has existed among you during this session of the Legislature. With regard to myself, though I have before expressed my gratitude to members of this body for their uniform kindness and courtesy toward me, I wish to say once more before parting that I truly have felt and appreciated your kindness. In returning to your homes may you carry with you pleasant recollections of your association in this Senate, and may all good be with you and yours. It is now my duty to declare this twenty-seventh session of the Senate of the State of California adjourned sine die."  
Speaker Jordan said all that could be said in praise of the work of the Legislature. Among other things he said: "I congratulate you upon the labors of the session. Many good and salutary laws have been enacted by which the people of the State will be benefited. The crying demand of a large section of the commonwealth for laws regulating and legalizing the use of water for irrigating purposes has, for the first time, been gratified. By the passage of measures which, in my judgment, will add largely to the general prosperity of the country. We have the satisfaction of knowing that we have earnestly and conscientiously employed our time, while here having as shown by the Journal, transacted more business by one-third than any other Assembly that has sat in this chamber during the history of this State. And now, our work being over, our association as legislators ended. I declare the twenty-seventh session of this branch of the Legislature of the State of California adjourned sine die."  
This session of the Legislature cost more than any previous session since the adoption of the new Constitution. The expense of running this Legislature has been \$2197 per day.  
**THE HEALTH AUTHORITIES WIDE AWAKE.**  
DR. G. G. TYRRELL, secretary of the State Board of Health, who leaves for the southern portion of the State this afternoon, to make a personal inspection concerning the prevalence of smallpox, states that the extent of the quarantine measures that will be adopted cannot be determined until an investigation is made. The utmost precautions, he states, will be adopted, and at least all trains from south of Los Angeles coming into this State will be boarded by the medical authorities, and passengers examined. He also says that the railroad company will transfer all passengers from beyond and coming north of Los Angeles to other cars at that point, and that the reaching of that city will be fumigated. Dr. Tyrrell says the railroad company has proffered every assistance to the State Board of Health to meet and eliminate the invading disease, and will carry out the medical authorities for making inspections on trains free, and take such action about the quarantine of trains as the State board shall determine most effective for the end in view.  
**LA BLANC ACQUITTED.**  
Assemblyman La Blanc has been acquitted in the police court of the charge of embezzlement preferred against him by F. P. Bull. The evidence showed that La Blanc never refused to pay Bull the \$400 allowed by the Assembly for counsel fees in the contest for his seat.  
**THE TAX LEVY.**  
The tax levy has been fixed by the Assembly as follows for the thirty-ninth fiscal year: General fund, \$3,225,000; school fund, \$1,600,000; interest and sinking fund, \$200,000. For the fortieth fiscal year: General fund, \$2,814,000; school fund, \$1,800,000; interest and sinking fund, \$300,000.  
**IMPORTANT BILLS APPROVED.**  
The Governor notified the Assembly that he had approved Briery's bill repealing the acts for the incorporation of the town of Wilmington.  
The Governor this morning approved Vrooman's dynamite bill.  
**THE NEXT STATE FAIR.**  
At a meeting of the State Board of Agriculture last night L. U. Shippee was elected president. The opening of the State Fair was fixed for September 12th, to continue twelve days.  
**FISH COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED.**  
A message from the Governor was received this morning by the Senate announcing that he had appointed as Fish Commissioners J. Routier, of Sacramento, and J. D. Harvey, of Los Angeles, vice Messrs. Dibble and Buckingham, terms expired. The appointments were confirmed.  
**A Deal in Gas.**  
CHICAGO, March 12.—The directors of the Chicago City Gas Company today resigned, and a new board was elected, representing mainly the Gas Improvement Company, of Philadelphia, which has acquired a majority of the stock, amounting to \$5,000,000. Hitherto the stock has been almost wholly owned by the Chicago company. The property transferred is the largest single gas supply in the country.  
**The Burlington Not Coming.**  
CHICAGO, March 12.—The Times tomorrow will deny, on official authority, that the Burlington road is considering an extension of its lines to the Pacific Coast. According to the Times, the Burlington road has not and does not intend to purchase any railroad interests in California.  
**For the Lick Observatory.**  
SAN JOSE, March 12.—The first carload of ironwork for the big dome of the Lick Observatory has arrived, the weight being eleven tons. Several more carloads are to arrive. The hauling to Mt. Hamilton will commence next week.



## ARMED OUTLAWS.

## Bloody Work of a Gang in Missouri.

The Baltimore and Ohio Deal Still Hanging Fire.

Beecher's Remains Taken to Greenwood—His Will Made Public.

The Death of Samuel J. Tilden's Sister Causes Ugly Reports as to the Management of the Tilden Trust—Other Eastern News.

By Telegram to The Times.

KANSAS CITY, March 12.—[By the Associated Press.] A special to the Journal from Springfield says: "Last night a band of armed men went to the house of William Eaton, thirty miles south of this city, and breaking down the doors, fired a volley into the house. William Eaton and Charles Green were killed outright. Eaton's aged father was seriously wounded. One woman was shot in the head and another in the hand. The murderers then made good their escape. Mrs. Eaton affirms that she recognized two of them. It is alleged that the attacking party are members of a band of robbers and not a vigilance organization, and it is supposed that they killed Eaton and Green for being outspoken against them. The greatest excitement prevails in that section over the affair."

## BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

The Sale of the Road Not Yet a Certainty.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—[By the Associated Press.] An evening paper says that all who called at Wrenning's Hotel today to see Robert Garrett about the great railroad deal were refused except Col. Harry Clarke, manager of the Baltimore and Ohio Company here. About noon Garrett and the Colonel took a cab and drove away together. On the former's return he was asked for news. He said: "I have none; you must know that matters are in such a condition as to make my speaking out of the question—at least for the present." Col. Clarke was only and better results obtained. He said: "Only one statement made in the press has the stamp of actual truth, and that was published yesterday, to the effect that no deal looking to the selling of the Baltimore and Ohio under the control of Robert Garrett has been ever thought of. Garrett has been trying ever since he took the reins of management in his hands to bring about his father's dream, to obtain an entrance to New York City and establish through connection to New Orleans. To this end, a proposition was made to convey a controlling interest of the Baltimore and Ohio to a syndicate, of which President Garret, Central, Richmond, Terminal and the Baltimore and Ohio were all to be parties. Just here is where every one seems to have been furled. The proposition to dispose of a controlling interest of the Baltimore and Ohio, was made with the distinct understanding that Mr. Garrett was to be placed at the head of the syndicate. The premature publicity given the matter has materially retarded the scheme, but I do not think it has placed it beyond consummation."

## NEGOTIATIONS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 12.—There was a long conference this afternoon between the principal members of the Richmond Terminal executive committee, but all in formation regarding the outcome was refused. It was stated, however, that the stock would all be taken and a syndicate formed in place of the Richmond Terminal Company, but composed mainly of its directors, who would secure control. President Sully was incorrectly reported as being in Washington, while he was present at the conference above mentioned. He refused to make any statement of the matter tonight. The matter still stands unchanged from yesterday, the meeting having been extended to afford time for the necessary arrangements regarding trustees for the stock to be completed before a transfer can be made.

## LAID TO REST.

Beecher's Remains Taken to Greenwood—His Will Made Public.

NEW YORK, March 12.—[By the Associated Press.] The remains of the late Rev. Henry Ward Beecher were taken from Plymouth Church at 8:30 this morning and conveyed to Greenwood Cemetery, where they were deposited in a large receiving vault, where they will remain until the family select a lot for final interment. Only the family and close personal friends of the deceased went out to the cemetery.

Mr. Beecher's will was filed for probate today. It is as follows:

In the name of God, Amen, I, Henry Ward Beecher, of the city of Brooklyn and State of New York, hereby revoking all other and former wills by me heretofore made, do make, publish and declare this to be my last will and testament.

First—I hereby authorize and direct my executors and such of them as shall qualify, on my death, to collect and receive the amount of my life insurance, to invest the same and to pay the proceeds of such investment to my wife during her life, in equal quarterly-yearly payments.

Second—I hereby give, bequeath and devise unto my executors, or such of them as shall qualify, the net residue and remainder of my estate, both personal and real, of every kind, in trust for the benefit of my children; and I hereby direct that my said executors distribute and apportion my said estate among my said children in such manner and form, and at such time or times as shall in their judgment be for the best interests of my said children, giving unto my said executors full power to sell and mortgage, or to invest or distribute the proceeds of such sale or sales as herein provided.

Third—I it my will that if any of my said children should die before the complete distribution of my estate, as above provided, it shall stand and their heirs shall take in place and stead of their parents, taking per stirpes and not per capita.

Fourth—I hereby nominate, constitute and appoint my sons Henry B. Beecher, William Beecher, and Herbert A. Beecher, all of Brooklyn, N. Y., and my son-in-law, Rev. Samuel Coville, of Norwich, Ct., executors and trustees of this, my will; and it is my will that no bond shall be required of them or either of them.

(Signed) HENRY WARD BEECHER.  
July 11, 1878.  
The witnesses are A. S. Barnes and F. D. Blake, of Brooklyn.

## TILDEN'S SISTER DEAD.

Her Share of the Estate Not Paid—Trouble About the Trusts.

NEW YORK, March 12.—[By the Associated Press.] One of the evening papers has the following: "Mrs. Mary P. Tilden, sister of ex-Gov. Tilden, died this afternoon, at 1:30 o'clock, at her home, 33 West Thirty-

eighth street, of pneumonia. Mrs. Tilden was 73 years of age, and had been enjoying fairly good health until within the last ten days. None of the money or other property left her by her brother, the late Gov. Tilden, had been received up to the time of her death. A special request to the executors to hurry up the execution of their trusts, so that she might enjoy it during her lifetime, made some time ago, met with no response. Andrew H. Green called upon Mrs. Tilden a short time ago and offered to loan her some money to meet any present necessities, but she replied that she did not care to borrow any money, but would like to have what her brother had left to her. Samuel J. Tilden, Jr., called upon the executors a short time ago and asked them to arrange the trusts of his Aunt Mary, Aunt Lucy and his mother, all of whom were old and somewhat feeble, in order that they might enjoy their brother's bequest during their lifetime. He said: "Never mind about the younger folks. We can shift for ourselves." The old ladies were very much disappointed to think that they have been treated so shabbily by the executors. The death of Mrs. Tilden may possibly bring them to their senses. Friends of the family say that the heirs have been treated by the executors more like mendicants than as sisters, nieces and relatives of the dead statesman and millionaire."

## THE CHICAGO ANARCHISTS.

Neebe Not to Be Permitted to Attend His Wife's Funeral.

CHICAGO, March 12.—[By the Associated Press.] Sheriff Matson said, today, it had been decided not to permit Oscar Neebe to attend the funeral of his wife tomorrow. It has been decided by the authorities that the presence of Neebe would only tend to incite disorder on the part of the Anarchists. Advice of the police department are to the effect that fully 10,000 people who sympathize with the red flag will parade tomorrow, and that these people, once excited, might commit some act which might result in an outbreak, and, under the circumstances, they have decided not to permit Neebe to have a public funeral. The condemned Anarchists in their midst.

## PERSONAL NEWS.

Dan McFarland went north by rail yesterday.

Capt. A. W. Barrett went north by rail yesterday.

Henry T. Gage went north on law business yesterday.

C. K. Deane, of San Pedro, was at the St. Elmo yesterday.

Senator W. W. Rogers, of San Diego, arrived from the North yesterday.

Mrs. Sullivan, sister of Deputy Constable Alexander, is back from El Paso.

T. W. Strobridge and wife have gone to Laguna for a month's recreation.

Thomas McGaw and John D. Irwin, of Toronto, Ontario, were at the St. Elmo yesterday.

Edward A. Hall, who is now living in his fine place at Duarte, was in the city yesterday.

James Payne and E. E. Morris, of Chicago, and M. L. Bostwick, of New York, are registered at the Depot Hotel.

Monsignor Capel intended leaving for the north yesterday afternoon, but missed his train, delaying his departure till evening.

S. O. Brown, the well-known cable-road builder, starts west this morning on business. He will be gone about three weeks.

Dr. J. L. York gives his last lecture, at the Opera-house, on (this Sunday) afternoon, at 2:30, on "Nature's Divine Revelations."

A New York city party are in the city, at the Depot Hotel, consisting of Mrs. M. A. McGreger, B. B. McGreger and J. Tomlinson, Jr.

William H. Cameron, representing the San Francisco Chronicle, is in the city on business for his paper, and will remain in Southern California for about a month.

Herman Silver, the affable secretary and treasurer of the Santa Fe's consolidated lines in Southern California, came in from his headquarters at San Bernardino yesterday.

H. B. Wilkins, general freight and passenger agent of the California Southern Railroad, is still in Chicago. He telegraphs that he is a deadlock in the railroad caucus there, and that he may not be able to start homeward for a week.

Mr. Wendworth, of the Southern California Furniture House, was struck yesterday by a falling roll of carpet, and injured to the extent of a broken rib. Mr. Bradley, of the firm, took him to his lodgings in a carriage, and the gaping crowd of imbeciles said, "There goes another case of smallpox."

## BRIEFS.

The chain gang is doing a fine job of grading at First and Flower.

A sorrel horse and buggy attached were impounded last evening by the police.

The Homeopathic Medical Society meets tomorrow evening at Dr. A. G. Cook's.

O. R. Carpenter is in duress via, learning the force of the ordinance in regard to hitching horses.

The County Clerk has appointed M. J. Adams, F. E. Kelly and Henry W. Edleman as deputies.

Marriage licenses were issued yesterday to E. I. Tolle and Mattie H. Pike, and R. Boettcher and D. Portico.

C. B. Edwards, a Pullman porter on the Atlantic and Pacific, was arrested yesterday for robbing conductor F. A. Pooler of \$60.

An excursion party of ten ladies and gentlemen, under charge of J. O. Hutchinson, arrived at the Nadeau at 11 last night.

Col. Jim Miller, otherwise known as Beelzebub—and so booked—was arrested for an indecent act on Spring street early last evening.

The Northern Citrus Belt Colony of Ralph Rogers and associates, produces good oranges, of which the active Ralph has samples on tap.

Constable Ed Smith is back from San Francisco, where the heathen have already begun proceedings to get the little girl Tooy Yek back into their clutches.

Philip P. Armour, the great pork man, has gone, but is after the scalp of some Los Angeles hackmen, who robbed him atrociously, unless he is badly "off."

George A. Conesat has stolen from his room, in Sentous block, a pocket-book containing \$38 in bills and a railroad ticket to Iron Mountain over the Southern Pacific.

A Raymond & Whitcomb excursion party, consisting of six Pullman sleepers, came in over the Southern Pacific Railroad, arriving here at 11 o'clock and proceeding directly to the Raymond Hotel.

Officer Stephenson attempted to arrest a drunk and disorderly man yesterday on his beat, east of North Main street, when the villain resisted and viciously struck the officer twice before he resorted to the more effectual means necessary to bring him to terms.

A Cheap Sensation. [San Francisco Post.]

Our esteemed contemporary, the Berlin Tagblatt, was able to print a gorgeous sensation about the Czar at no greater cost than a month's imprisonment for its editor, and when the editor's term is up he will be able to have another scoop in a series of thrilling articles on "Life Behind the Bars." Even under a despotic government there are some prizes in journalism.

A Felon. [Toledo Commercial.]

The Inter Ocean says Ninny Van Zandt has a felon on his hands. Apply lunar caustic.

## FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

## Paris Has an Earthquake and a Panic.

Discovery of Another Conspiracy Against the Bulgarian Regents.

More of the Buzhuk Rebels Sentenced to Death.

The German Army to be Increased Under Bismarck's New Law—Meh Plentiful, but Money Becoming Rather a Serious Question in the Fatherland.

By Telegram to The Times.

SOVIA, March 12.—[By Cable.] A Russian named Beloff recently brought bands of Montenegrin desperadoes, numbering fifty men, east into Sofia with a view of creating an insurrection. The plot was discovered, and Beloff and a portion of his followers were arrested. The others were released, and have confessed that they were paid to come and do whatever they were instructed to do. A list of members of the government party was found in Beloff's quarters. Some of the names on the list were marked, and it is presumed that the conspirators intended to assassinate the persons so designated.

## DOOMED TO DEATH.

RUSTCHUK (Bulgaria), March 12.—Two more of the leaders in the recent insurrection have been sentenced to death, and 125 other participants in it have been sentenced to prison.

## EARTHQUAKE PANIC AT PARIS.

PARIS, March 12.—A sharp shock of earthquake was felt throughout the city yesterday. For a time there was a general panic, and hotels and the Bourse were emptied of their occupants in a very few seconds. The people were, however, reassured. It is found that many walls of buildings in various parts of the city were cracked. The recurrence of the earthquake at different points in the Riviera has induced a fresh rush of frightened tourists here from Nice, Cannes and San Remo.

## THE CZAR'S FRIENDSHIP.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 12.—The Czar will send the Grand Duke Vladimir and the Grand Duke Michael, together with a large suite, to Berlin on the occasion of the Emperor William's birthday, as a mark of his cordiality.

## A BUDGET FROM BERLIN.

Putting the Army Bill in Force—The Question of Funds.

BERLIN, March 12.—[By Cable.] The Official Gazette publishes the Army Bill as passed. Arrangements to put it into action on April 1 are completed. New battalions will be formed as the fourth battalion in existing regiments. Four new railway companies will also be formed, two Prussian, one Saxon and one in Wurtemberg. The combined companies will constitute the third battalion of the Berlin Railway regiment, hitherto composed of only two battalions. New pioneers will form the fifth company in the pioneer battalion of the Guards. Officers' cadets, who have been in full working order practically, increase the army by 145,000 men.

Yesterday's short debate on Herr Rickert's motion to cover the cost of additional military forces by an imperial income tax failed to elicit any ministerial information as to a good financial plan. Herr Rickert proposed to tax all capital in sums above \$600 marks at an increased rate, while the 1/2 per cent. Nearly the whole house disapproved the proposal, including several New German Liberals. It is reported that the deficit will be met by a loan, Prince Bismarck's comprehensive scheme for taxation being reserved for the autumn session.

At a dinner given by Prince Bismarck yesterday evening to the National Liberals the question of taxation was the leading topic of conversation. It has since been reported that the spirit interests will be again attacked. The three Septennist groups appear ready to support any financial policy of the government.

The last Centrist utterance made by Herr Huene on the first reading of the Budget amounted to a declaration that the Centrist party is willing to accord an increase of revenue by indirect taxation, but would resist the establishment of any monopoly on spirits or tobacco.

## THE OCEAN RACE.

The Dauntless and Coronet Started on Their Long Voyage.

NEW YORK, March 12.—[By the Associated Press.] The Narrows was filled with numerous yachts and other sea craft to witness the departure of the racing Yankee schooners Dauntless and Coronet. The last signal was given from Port Hamilton at 1:10 o'clock, and within a few minutes both of the ocean racers had crossed the horizon line and started on their way to Cape Horn, the Coronet leading. The wind was twenty-four miles an hour and increasing.

The time of crossing the line by each yacht will have no effect in deciding the result, as after the signal both boats were considered as having started, and the one that reaches Roche's Point first will be the winner.

The judges' boat left the yachts when the roll of the lights. At 2:30 the yachts were forging ahead with a twenty-four-mile north-west breeze. The weather remains clear, and the sea has gone down some. The Coronet was still leading by about a quarter of a mile. Representatives of the Associated Press are aboard of each yacht.

## THE WEATHER.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours—Indications.

LOS ANGELES SIGNAL OFFICE, March 12.—At 4:07 a.m. today the thermometer registered 47; at 12:07 p.m., 70; at 7:07 p.m., 53. Barometer for corresponding periods, 29.92, 29.98, 29.99. Maximum temperature, 72; minimum temperature, 44.0. Weather, foggy.

INDICATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 12.—Indications for the 24 hours commencing at 4 a.m. March 13th: For Washington Territory, Oregon and Northern California, local rains.

An Embarrassing Cashier.

NEWARK (N. J.), March 12.—Frank M. Scott, cashier of the publishing firm of Webster & Co., of New York, was arrested at his home today for the embezzlement of \$20,000 from the firm. He was committed to jail.

Took Venus of Milo for a Stove.

[Boston Post.]

Justin McCarthy's observation that "there never was a woman whose form was as perfect as the Venus of Milo," recalls an incident which occurred in New York not long ago. In a certain art store there is a fine dark silver-bronzed copy, full size, of that statue. By chance a large and elegant parlor grate was placed in front of it. One day a gentleman who was visiting the store stopped before the statue, gazed awhile curiously, and finally asked the clerk, "What new style of stove is this?"

## BUSINESS TOPICS.

The Teahupia Building Stone Company have placed 10,000 shares of treasury stock on the market, to erect steam works for sawing dimension stones, tiles, marble mantles, etc. Quarries now in operation to supply orders received for gray marble and sandstone. Parties wishing to subscribe for any of said shares address The Teahupia Building Stone Company, postoffice box 1282, Los Angeles, for prospectus and particulars.

Into the Orange Groves.

If you are a tourist or stranger, a trip over the San Gabriel Valley Railroad now will give you more pleasure and a better view of the typical beauties of Southern California, its homes, orange groves and possibilities of growth than any other. Take daily tourist excursions at 2:30, for Pasadena, Rose's Ravin's and Sierra Madre Villa. Round-trip, 16. Rail and carriage.

Excursion to Catalina.

An excursion for the Catalina Islands will leave Long Beach Tuesday, March 15th, at 7 a.m., and return the same day. Round trip tickets from Long Beach, \$2.50. Tickets for sale at the office of Pomeroy & Gates, No. 16 Court street, Los Angeles; E. C. Webster & Co., Pasadena, and at the Long Beach Hotel.

17th of March.

Is the day of the second grand excursion and auction sale at San Bernardino. An enjoyable trip and an opportunity to make a small but safe investment in first-class residence property. See ad. on second page, and get full particulars from Ben E. Ward, 4 Court street.

At the ladies and gents' parlors of the Caribbea Hotel, Room 3 and 4, over 28 North Spring street, Los Angeles, they give free tests in order to prove their assertions. Truly, it's a wonderful curative discovery for such diseases as catarrh, colds, asthma, etc. Send for testimonials of our best citizens.

Three Days.

Our second excursion to San Bernardino, Thursday next, will give a nice lunch, fine music, an enjoyable trip and three days' stay. Tickets good for Thursday, Friday and Saturday. See Ben E. Ward, 4 Court street.

The Health Office for free vaccination is located on Fort street, between Third and Fourth, in a tent on city lot.

Urgy Homestead Tract.

This property is on the line of the Pico street electric road. Lots are selling rapidly and will double in value in a short time. Price \$400 per lot, \$25 monthly, no interest. One house free to every seven lots. H. N. Urmy, 114 West First street, Nadeau block.

You Can Double Your Money. By buying a lot in the Urmy tract. Call early, they will soon be all sold. H. N. Urmy, 114 West First street, Nadeau block.

Naps Soda for dyspepsia and indigestion.

Real Estate.

FOR SALE.

See These Bargains!

\$800—Lot on Orange st.; bargain, sure.

\$2500—One acre on best side Washington st.

\$2500—3 lots cor. Washington and Oak sts.

\$1000—1 lot, 25x150 ft., one block from street cars; beautiful lot.

\$500—Beautiful cottage, 5 rooms; splendid lot, near cars, in a 1 neighborhood.

\$1850—3 lots, 40x125 each, with neat 3-room cottage; bargain.

\$2000—3-room cottage, new, and nice lot, 50x225; rented for \$40 per month.

\$250 per foot—magnificent business property on Pico street.

\$4000—Splendid house, two stories, 8 rooms, modern improvements; lot 60x150, near and 100 feet from street cars.

\$6000—Bargain on Olive st., between Second and Third sts.; 60x165.

\$1000—Lot 60x165, Angeles Heights; beautiful lot and cheap.

\$1250—Half-acre, one block from Washington st.; bargain.

\$700—Beautiful lot in the Walker tract.

\$17,000—94 acres in the city; makes about 40 lots; one-third more asked.

\$2000—New cottage of 5 rooms, all hard finished, on splendid lot 60x135.

\$2500—New cottage on nice lot, splendid location; bargain.

\$2500—Lot on Pearl street, 60x155, genuine bargain.

\$5000—Beautiful 5-room cottage, splendid location, near street cars, neatly and nicely furnished; come and see.

Several splendid bargains in fruit and alfalfa ranches; also ranches to subdivide.

Best real estate in all parts of the city and country. Money to loan, houses to rent, etc.

LAMB & GRIFFIN.

Real Estate and Loan Agents, 19 West First st., Widney block.

NOTHING SURPRISING.

I handle only my own property, and offer the following, knowing well that for years the sellers have been losers:

\$2000 per acre—3 acres on railroad, adapted for any business requiring side-track.

\$30 per acre—360 acres of foothill land, the best and highest priced fruit and vegetable land; 2 water rights go with the land.

\$1000—Fenced lot, 70x125, on Ocean View ave.; very desirable in views, size and position.

\$800 per acre—80 acres in the extension of Seventh st.; advanced from \$600 per acre because of the rapid development in this part of the city.

\$450 per acre—17 1/2 acres on Otchich Farm motor road; has the advantages of magnificent views, city water, communication, easy ascent, and will cut up without waste.

\$25 per foot—210 feet on Third st., running through to Huber st., half a mile from business center.

C. M. WELLS,

Room 1, Law Block, Temple st.

HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE!

THE CALIFORNIA CO-OPERATIVE COLONY, Incorporated under the laws of California, is established on a firm business basis, its objects being to buy, improve and sell land on the cooperative plan, and secure persons of moderate means to secure homes at a minimum cost, and to build up and operate a model colony.

In some good location in this State. The books are now open for subscriptions to the capital stock of the company is \$1,000,000, divided into 1000 shares, the par value of each share being \$1000. The first 200 subscribers obtain advantages over those who subscribe at any subsequent series of shares; \$11 paid now secures a membership in the first series. Each share held by one of the founders is upon a basis of 50 per cent. of the original cost of the Colony tract. One person can hold only one share.

A competent committee is now examining various sites which have been offered to the Colony, and a selection will be made as soon as the best location is found.

Applications by mail for stock subscriptions and for copies of the bylaws or other information should be addressed to the "CALIFORNIA CO-OPERATIVE COLONY," P. O. Box 26, Baker block.

RALPH E. HOYT, President.

GEORGE RICE, Vice-President.

W. B. ROSS, Secretary.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Treasurer.

DIRECTORS: George Rice, John Robson, C. E. Earl, F. A. Atwater, O. H. Violet, C. W. Strong, A. G. Cook, M. D., Ralph E. Hoyt, C. L. Woodwin, Alva D. Brock.

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## Real Estate.

## MONDONVILLE.

—TO—

This Beautiful Tract,

BET. WASHINGTON & ADAMS STS.,

HAS JUST BEEN SUBDIVIDED INTO

284 Splendid Residence Lots!

—LOCATED IN THE—

SOUTHWESTERN

SUBURBS!

On a plateau overlooking the surrounding country in every direction. It possesses the advantages of a pure and light air, constantly refreshed by a healthful and



## FATHER OF WATERS.

THE MISSISSIPPI FROM ITS MOUTH TO NEW ORLEANS.

As Seen From the Decks of An Ocean Steamer During a Voyage from Marseilles to the Crescent City—The Eads Jetty.

Written for The Times.

Two days had elapsed since we had first entered the Gulf of Mexico, and in answer to our queries the captain informed us that the welcome cry of "Land ahead!" could be expected at any moment. This naturally brought us all on deck, and we eagerly watched for the first signs which should betoken our arrival at the "New World." It was not long ere the welcome signal was given from a look-out in the bows, and by the aid of our glasses we could soon plainly discern a long, low bank, which appeared to be streaked and intersected with lines of silver; and, looking over the side of the vessel, we could see that the water had changed from its deep blue to a dark, murky color, the result of the discharge of the waters of the mighty Mississippi. As we approached closer we noticed a pilot-boat was steaming toward us, and soon we were shaking hands with its captain—a bluff, hearty-looking man—and baring him with a multitude of questions about the latest news, the time we would get to New Orleans, and the other thousand and one things which the average tourist wants to know. He was very communicative—probably the bottled beer and cigars we introduced into the subject had something to do with it—and he now directed our attention toward the land in order to point out one of the greatest engineering feats of the age. Ahead of us appeared to be a mighty delta, with a multitude of islands and channels stretching far away on either side, but at the point toward which we were steering we could see a narrow but clear opening, with enormous piles dotted at distances of about 100 feet from each other, and looking like an array of fence-posts. At the entrance to this channel a school of porpoises was floundering, and the pilot said that this was one of their chief haunts, probably articles brought down by the discharge of the river, making it an agreeable boarding-house for them. The pass into which we were now entering, was originally called the South Pass, but is now named Port Eads, in honor of the great engineer, who in 1879, by opening up the mouth of the Mississippi to the entrance of vessels of all burthen, has done much to aid the commerce of New Orleans. Passing up this channel, we soon approached, on the left of the river, Pilot Town, a veritable Venice, consisting of dwelling-houses, a store, Government building, school, and pilot house, built on piles, and connected with each other by means of wooden gangways, a boat being moored to the side of each building used for the requirements of traveling, hauling, etc. This Pilot Town was once the headquarters of a gang of pirates, who operated at the mouth of the river, and along the shores of the Gulf of Mexico, but the march of civilization has reversed the order of things for which this town was originally devised, and in the place of these romantic (?) blackguards, we have today a body of men who are aiding, instead of impeding commerce.

We changed pilots here, receiving on board a tall, gaunt man, reminding us of one of Mark Twain's ideals, and who, in response to a query put to him, replied: "Wall, I guess I will take a smile," and after this refreshing operation and further ornamenting himself with a huge cigar, at once entered on his duties, which are responsible ones, as the channel being narrow, navigation becomes difficult, and to run aground would mean a delay of several hours. We noticed that we had been boarded by an official-looking individual in blue, whom we afterward discovered to be an United States customs officer, and who went through the usual details respecting the baggage. Another individual also suddenly made a mysterious appearance over the side of the ship, and was evidently armed with authority in the shape of a large document bearing the United States seal. He proved to be a health officer, whose duties were to see that no yellow-fever, smallpox or other contagious diseases being imported into Uncle Sam's domains, and having apparently satisfied himself, he made his exit over the side, and we presently saw him being rowed away toward one of the buildings of Pilot Town.

The signal was now given to go ahead, and we steamed slowly up the channel, which at some places narrowed to a width of 50 feet, and opened up at others to a breadth of 200, with a minimum depth throughout of about 30 feet. As regards its navigation, it is conducted like a miniature Suez Canal, boats meeting each other giving the right of way through the narrow channels to the incoming boat, and the other waiting in one of the basins until the clear is clear. After nightfall, unless the moon is up and the weather clear, all ships have to lie at anchor until daylight, it being impossible without great danger to navigate by means of lights. Proceeding up the channel, we could notice the marshes stretching far away on both sides, the result of the sediment brought down and deposited by the Mississippi.

At intervals we would pass little frame houses, some of them erected right on the banks of the channel, and so close that we could carry on conversation with their inmates, and in point of fact did so, the result in some cases being very edifying. One gentleman, who was attired in garments evidently of his own manufacture, and arranged with the same careful attention to detail that ladies give to the production of crazy quilts, in reply to a query, responded that he "wasn't doing nothing, but guessed he was about as busy as we were," and, with a satisfied smile at his own wit, waved us an adieu with a pocket-handkerchief, on which we could see plainly printed the legend, "Best Flour XX." The pilot said that these river-dwellers were all fishermen, most of them dredging for oysters, which they ship by bag to New Orleans, receiving in return provisions, tobacco, etc., and occasionally varying the monotony of their existence by a

river trip to the city itself. Beyond this occasional indulgence they pass their time wholly in wandering about in boats through channel and creek, procuring the toothsome bivalve for the delectation of the more fortunate brethren in town—another instance of the incomprehensible and apparently unfair manner with which birthrights are bestowed.

At some of these tenements our approach was graciously heralded by the appearance at the door of "la dame de la maison" and a full complement of children, who, judging by their smiling faces, were quite contented with their lot, and crowded and cheered vigorously as we went by. The Rev. George Dean insisted on throwing a small Bible to one of these parties, but, alas! his aim was not good, and half-a-dollar's pecuniary value—disappeared beneath the river's waters. Night was now coming on, but as, luckily, the moon was at its full, we were enabled to proceed, and though some of the party retired to rest, the majority decided to remain on deck and see all that was to be seen. We passed a large steamer, outward-bound, and soon after we noticed a large structure on the left bank of the river, which, on inquiry, proved to be Fort Jackson, and, looking to the right, we could see the outlines of Fort St. Philip, the two forts made famous by their bombardment by the British in 1815, and by their passage by Admiral Farragut's fleet in 1862, previous to the capture of New Orleans.

The monotony of our journey was now enlivened by the arrival on board of myriads of mosquitoes, who proceeded to "make night hideous" with their low, business-like hum and self-introductions. Over the bow of the Rev. Dean we could hear, at intervals, the voice of some one suggested that he was engaged in prayer, but on approaching nearer we discovered that he was launching forth an anathema, on what he was terming, in very clerical language, "The blood-sucking vampires." We were doubtless passing through the headquarters of these pestilential fiends, for as fast as one detached itself from the water, another would come sailing, another contingent, fresh and hearty, arrived to take its place. It is astonishing how many pleasing remarks a man can manage to think of—it must be inspiration—with which to welcome these little visitors.

It was now about 2 a.m., and we were told that on our right lay the famous Bellair estate, one of the largest sugar plantations in the South. Indeed, the vista had entirely changed. Instead of the "Sunderbunds," through which we had been passing, we could see that on both sides was a district of waving prairie, interspersed with cultivated land, and we could occasionally see small bands of cattle and sheep grazing in the distance. Thicker and thicker grew the settlements, and the twinkling lights became discernible that betokened our approach to a great city, and telling us that we were nearing our destination. The river here was running with a slow but perceptible current, and was, apparently, about half a mile wide.

Soon we saw on our right the forest of masts bespeaking a large shipping port, and in the background our eyes rested on the structures of the Crescent City. It looked at first almost like a poetic creation, everything so still and quiet. Bathed in the soft glow of the moonlight were to be seen church towers and mighty buildings, and the stars twinkled brightly in the sky over the city, while its inhabitants slept in peaceful slumber. Proceeding further up the river, we noticed the large cotton warehouses bristling along its bank, and soon, with a clanging of bells and an interchange of shouts with a number of men congregated on one of the wharves, we swung slowly round and lowered our anchor exactly at 4 a.m., having been fifteen hours traversing the 107 miles which lay between New Orleans and the mouth of the river.

## A PRISON SCENE.

Mrs. Kennedy's Tearful Meeting with Her Convict Son.

The committee appointed by the Indiana Legislature to investigate the affairs of the State prison, south of Jeffersonville, arrived last night, and went through that institution today. With the investigating committee was Mrs. Mary J. Kennedy, a refined, state-looking lady, from Indianapolis, about 40 years of age. Her chief characteristic is her intense devotion to her son, William Kennedy, who is serving a life sentence in the State prison.

Kennedy is, without doubt, the most desperate and daring criminal Indiana ever knew. About ten years ago he was sent up for burglary, and in 1884 he, together with several of the daring fellows who were the stripes, planned an outbreak. They got outside the walls, and Kennedy, being hard pushed, shot and killed Guard Chamberlain. He had three trials. At the first he was given a life sentence; at the second he was sentenced to be hanged, and at the third trial he was sent up for life. To every investigating committee Kennedy makes a plea for his liberty, and his aged mother, who is a fearful entreatress. The meeting between the mother and son was a very affecting one, and will not soon be forgotten by those who witnessed it. There was not a dry eye in the party.

**The West.**  
There is a count in the West, where gold the people do possess, and silver in its shining white, which the world is full of light. While verdure bright throughout the land is plainly seen from every hand.

And, in the springtime, singing birds warble their songs of sweetest words, while the trees are full of light. From morning's dawn to close of night, and in this country you will find the most industrious of mankind. And where this kind of people dwell a wave of happiness doth swell; And, thriving, live without a care, or anything wherewith to mar the pleasure of our joyful lives. From which great happiness derives. Then let him who this piece doth read quickly and joyfully proceed, and cast his lot in this fair land. For now is the accepted time, wherefore to make a thoughtful choice And in this country to rejoice.

How the Wicked Drummer Will Do.

Scene—A railway train after April 5th—First clergyman—"Did you sell old Pepper and salt at 2¢?"  
Second clergyman—"Nay. Do you know he's the worst old duffer to sell on this road? Stop; here comes the conductor. As I was just remarking, Brother Brown, he's a most refreshing season of grace at X."

## JUSTICE COURTS.

And Justices of the Peace—An Act Regulating Them.

The Assembly has passed an act to amend section 103 of an act entitled "An Act to amend an Act of the Legislature of the State of California, to establish a Code of Civil Procedure," approved March 17, 1872, relating to justices of the peace and to justices' courts.

The Senate and Assembly of the State of California do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section 103 of part I, title I, chapter V, article II, of the Code of Civil Procedure of the State of California, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 103. In each township of this State containing no incorporated city or town, or containing any such city or town of not more than 10,000 inhabitants, there shall be one justice's court for such township, for which one justice of the peace shall be elected by the qualified electors of the township. In every township containing any incorporated city or town having more than 10,000 inhabitants, which township shall embrace territory outside of the boundaries of said city or town, there shall be one justice's court for such portion only of each of said townships as shall be included outside of the boundaries of said city or town, for which one justice of the peace shall be elected by the qualified electors of such portion of such township. Such township justices of the peace shall hold their courts in the townships or parts of townships for which they shall be elected. In every incorporated city or town having more than 10,000 and not more than 20,000 inhabitants there shall be one justice's court, for which there shall be elected by the qualified electors of such city, or town, one justice of the peace in every incorporated city, or town, having more than 20,000 inhabitants, and not more than 50,000 inhabitants, there shall be two justices' courts, for which there shall be elected by the qualified electors of such city, or town, two justices of the peace; and in every incorporated city having over 50,000 inhabitants there shall be one additional justice's court for each additional 50,000 inhabitants or fractional portion thereof of said city, for which there shall be elected by the qualified electors of such city, one additional justice of the peace. The council, board of trustees, or other legislative body of any incorporated city, may, at any time, cause an enumeration of the inhabitants of such city to be made, and in such manner and under such regulations as such body may, by ordinance or resolution, determine. If it shall appear that such city contains a sufficient number of inhabitants to entitle it to any additional justices of the peace under provisions of this act, then the council, board of trustees, or other legislative body of such city, shall, by ordinance, provide for the going into operation of such justice's court. They shall elect a justice of the peace to hold said court, which justice shall possess all the qualifications herein set forth, and he shall hold such office, and discharge the duties thereof, until the election and qualification of his successor, as provided by law. No person shall be eligible to the office of justice of the peace in any incorporated city or town of over 10,000 inhabitants who shall not have been admitted to practice law in the Supreme Court of this State, and who thereafter, and for two years next preceding his appointment or election, shall not have been engaged in the active practice of law in this State. No justice of the peace shall be permitted to practice law before any other justice of the peace in the city, town, township, or county, in which he shall reside, or to have a partner engaged in the practice of law in any justice court in such city, town, township, or county. Every justice of the peace in any city or town having more than 10,000, and not exceeding 20,000 inhabitants, shall receive an annual salary of \$1500, payable monthly; every justice of the peace in any city having more than 20,000 and not exceeding 50,000 inhabitants, shall receive an annual salary of \$2000, payable monthly; and every justice of the peace in any city having more than 50,000 inhabitants shall receive an annual salary of \$2400, payable monthly. The salaries herein provided for shall be paid by warrants, drawn upon the salary fund of such city, town, township, or county, or by the State, if the salary fund of such city, town, township, or county, shall not be sufficient to pay the same. Such warrants shall be audited and paid as in the case of other city, town and county officers. The council, board of trustees, or other legislative body of all cities and towns of over 10,000 inhabitants shall provide the justices of the peace of such cities and towns with suitable offices in which to hold their courts, and such office furniture, stationery, blanks, fuel, lights, and janitor service, as may be necessary to properly carry on the business of said court. All fees which are by law chargeable in civil cases for services rendered by the justices of the peace in all cities and towns of over 10,000 inhabitants shall be by the law respectively collected, and, on the last Saturday of each month, every such justice of the peace shall make report, under oath, to the city or town council, of all the cases tried in his court for that month, and tried since the date of his last report, in which the city or town or the people of the State may be an interested party, and of the amount of all fees, fines, forfeited bail, and other moneys, so by him collected on behalf of the city or town, or people of this State, and they shall pay the amount so reported into the city treasury, to the credit of the general fund thereof. In no case shall the justices of the peace in such incorporated cities or towns of over 10,000 inhabitants be entitled to nor shall they charge any fees or receive any compensation for any services rendered by them in any criminal trial or proceeding, or matter in which the people of this State is a party interested. [All justices of the peace in any city, whose term of office shall not have expired at the time of the passage of this act, shall continue to perform the duties of such office and to hold the same until the full end of the term for which they have been elected.]

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and go into operation immediately.

Thanks Him for Not Sending It.

(La Folle Republican.)

We are not troubled this year by evil-looking legislators, for which we feel obliged to our Representative

**Marshall Hill-Top.**  
The Los Angeles Real Estate Company have for sale an exceptional property, suitable for the erection of a princely villa, within two miles from the postoffice. It is situated on the summit of a hill, with a plateau of over an acre. The access is by means of an easy, graded road. The magnificent view to be seen therefrom extend over the city, the mountains surrounding the same and the ocean. Apply to the L. A. R. E. Company, 25 Temple street, Los Angeles.

**Squirrels and Gopher Smoker.**  
The cheapest and most effective method of killing squirrels, gophers, prairie dogs, etc. Does away with all expensive poisons, such as arsenic, when bluish of carbon, etc. Price, 5 inches diameter, \$5; 6 inches, \$6. Send for illustrated circular to patentee, F. E. Brown, 41 S. Spring st., Los Angeles, Cal.

**Commercial Night School.**  
Instruction will be given at most reasonable terms in bookkeeping and all grammar and high-school studies. Candidates prepared for college and teachers' examinations. Rooms, Schumacher block, L. B. Lawson, Fred. H. Clark, A. M., principals.

**Mrs. Dr. Wells, Woman Specialist.**  
The first lady licentiate of Kentucky, many years of successful practice in prolapsus uteri, ulceration, leucorrhoea, ovarian diseases, irregularities, and all radical changes, etc. from the first treatment. No. 341 S. Spring st.

Every household should have a good filter to guard against disease. The Gate City stone filter does the best work, and is more durable and cheaper than any other filter made. Found at Parmelee's Bazaar, 108-112 N. Main street.

Wanted, 500 to 8000 acres of land, with water, suitable for fruit-growing, within 10 miles of Los Angeles. Price must be very low. Would be a cash transaction. Address F. O. Box 32, Los Angeles.

**A Chance for Big Money**  
Is offered by us in a beautiful quarter section of land near the city at \$100 per acre. Immigration and Land Co., 25 Temple street.

**Orange Trees.**  
Choice Washington Navel and other varieties, for sale by Phillips & White, 134 N. Main street, Los Angeles, Cal.

**C. E. DONAHUE,**  
Grocer,  
Removed to Callaghan block, Spring and Third.

Beautiful Arlington Heights is going right ahead! Buy now, at McCarthy's California Land Office.

Every well-dressed man should wear Eagle'son's perfect-fitting shirt, collars, cuffs and neckwear.

Kim Lung, Chinese and Japanese fancy goods, 321 First street. P. O. box 408.

Dr. Reasner's Corn Ridder, a guaranteed cure for corns. Ellis & Co. sell it.

Shirts made to order at Eagle'son's & Co.'s, 50 North Spring street.

Drink Jackson's Napa Soda for the kidneys.

**Church Notices.**

**MAIN STREET M. E. CHURCH.**  
Congregational, 111 Main and 112th. Service at 11 a.m. Subject: "The Church and the World." By the pastor, Rev. J. H. Davisson. Sabbath school at 10 a.m.

**SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.**  
Rev. C. S. Sprecher, Pastor. Service at 11 a.m. Subject: "The Church and the World." By the pastor, Rev. C. S. Sprecher. Sabbath school at 10 a.m.

**YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.**  
Gospel meeting for men only, at 4 p.m. in the First Congregational Church, corner of Main and 112th. Free will contribution. Good music by the orchestra and male quartette.

**FIRST UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.**  
Corner of Hill and Eighth streets. Service at 11 a.m. Subject: "The Church and the World." By the pastor, Rev. J. H. Davisson. Sabbath school at 10 a.m.

**CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY.**  
Daily at 11 a.m. Rev. Henry Scott Jefferys, pastor. Service at 11 a.m. every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. George W. Johnston, superintendent.

**HOUSE OF THE UNITY, OPERA HOUSE.**  
At 11 a.m. sharp. Subject of Dr. Farrington's "The Church and the World." By the pastor, Rev. J. H. Davisson. Sabbath school at 10 a.m.

**FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.**  
Corner Second and Fort streets. Rev. W. J. Chichester, pastor. Service at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sabbath school at 10 a.m. All are cordially invited.

**FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.**  
Corner of Fort and Sixth streets. Swedish prayer-meeting at 8 p.m. in the M. E. Church building, between Fifth and Sixth. Sunday school at 10 a.m.

**GERMAN EVANGELICAL SYNOD**  
of North America. Rev. P. Brankie will hold German service at 8 p.m. in the M. E. Church building, between Fifth and Sixth. Sunday school at 10 a.m.

**ST. PAUL'S CHURCH—OLIVE**  
between Fifth and Sixth streets. Elias Brinkman, pastor. Service at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday school meets in the school room at 10 a.m.

**THE THIRD CONGREGATIONAL**  
Church, corner of Railroad and Chavez streets. Rev. J. H. Phillips, pastor. Sunday school at 10 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Every body invited.

**CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION.**  
Boyle Heights. Rev. Henry Scott Jefferys, pastor. Service at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday school at 10 a.m. Dr. Greenham, superintendent.

**SANTA MONICA MISSION.**  
Third at Rev. Henry Scott Jefferys, pastor. Services at 7 p.m. every Sunday. Sunday school at 10 a.m. Mr. H. A. J. Hall, 2nd St. N. E. corner, hold their services Sunday, March 13th, at 11 a.m. All are invited to attend.

**THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL**  
Church, corner of Main and 112th. Rev. W. J. Wells, pastor. L. H. Wheeler, associate pastor. Preaching by the pastor at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m.

**EAST LOS ANGELES CONGREGATIONAL**  
Church, corner of Main and 112th. Rev. W. J. Wells, pastor. L. H. Wheeler, associate pastor. Preaching by the pastor at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m.

**ELLIS CHAPEL—F. H. WELLER**  
D.D., will preach today.

**Attorneys.**

**LEE & SCOTT, ATTORNEYS AT LAW,**  
200 North Temple block, Los Angeles.

**ANDERSON, FITZGERALD & ANDERSON,**  
Attorneys at Law, 100 North Temple block, Los Angeles.

**W. W. TAYLOR, ATTORNEY AT LAW,**  
Lawyer and Solicitor of Patents, rooms 1 and 2, 100 North Temple block, Los Angeles.

**W. P. WADE, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,**  
Baker block, entrance on Spring and Temple streets.

**THEODORE SAVAGE, ATTORNEY AT LAW,**  
Office—room 21, Law Building.

**O. O. TRANTUM, ATTORNEY AT LAW,**  
Office, 15 and 13 Downey block.

**E. W. SARGENT, ATTORNEY AT LAW,**  
Office, No. 12 Court street.

**Oculists and Artists.**

**F. P. HOY, M.D., OCUList and ARTIST,**  
101 Main st. at Dr. Reasner and Dr. Norton's New York. Hours 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. 7 to 9 p.m. 415 S. Spring st.

**A. J. DARLING, M.D., OCUList and ARTIST,**  
101 Main st. at Dr. Reasner and Dr. Norton's New York. Hours 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. 7 to 9 p.m. 415 S. Spring st.

**RUSSELL, POOR & RANEY, AB-**  
stract and law office, rooms 1, 10 and 11, Wilcox block, 40 N. Spring st. Telephone No. 119.

**Dentists.**

**DR. L. W. WELLS, DENTIST, DEN-**  
tist, 101 Main st. at Dr. Reasner and Dr. Norton's New York. Hours 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. 7 to 9 p.m. 415 S. Spring st.

**Wood Carver.**

**M. STAEHL, ARCHITECTURAL**  
carver, 101 Main st. at Dr. Reasner and Dr. Norton's New York. Hours 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. 7 to 9 p.m. 415 S. Spring st.

**Educational.**

**REV. CARLOS BRANSHY, A.M., PRO-**  
fessor of the Spanish language and literature, 37 S. Hill st. at 4th and 5th. Pure Castilian language, grammar, composition, etc. Prof. Branshy is well known in this city, and can give, among hundreds of other references, the following: Mrs. Harrison Gray Oles, Dr. S. F. Williams, J. B. Baster and Prof. J. W. Hanna, President of the Los Angeles Ladies College.

**MUSIC—VIOLIN, GUITAR, PIANO**  
organ and voice. Those who wish to take advantage of this very rapid mode of learning must not delay about it all summer. Terms: 1 day, Teacher will send music instruments to beginners, 25¢. 10 days, 25¢. 20 days, 50¢. 30 days, 75¢. 40 days, 1.00. 50 days, 1.25. 60 days, 1.50. 70 days, 1.75. 80 days, 2.00. 90 days, 2.25. 100 days, 2.50. 110 days, 2.75. 120 days, 3.00. 130 days, 3.25. 140 days, 3.50. 150 days, 3.75. 160 days, 4.00. 170 days, 4.25. 180 days, 4.50. 190 days, 4.75. 200 days, 5.00. 210 days, 5.25. 220 days, 5.50. 230 days, 5.75. 240 days, 6.00. 250 days, 6.25. 260 days, 6.50. 270 days, 6.75. 280 days, 7.00. 290 days, 7.25. 300 days, 7.50. 310 days, 7.75. 320 days, 8.00. 330 days, 8.25. 340 days, 8.50. 350 days, 8.75. 360 days, 9.00. 370 days, 9.25. 380 days, 9.50. 390 days, 9.75. 400 days, 10.00. 410 days, 10.25. 420 days, 10.50. 430 days, 10.75. 440 days, 11.00. 450 days, 11.25. 460 days, 11.50. 470 days, 11.75. 480 days, 12.00. 490 days, 12.25. 500 days, 12.50. 510 days, 12.75. 520 days, 13.00. 530 days, 13.25. 540 days, 13.50. 550 days, 13.75. 560 days, 14.00. 570 days, 14.25. 580 days, 14.50. 590 days, 14.75. 600 days, 15.00. 610 days, 15.25. 620 days, 15.50. 630 days, 15.75. 640 days, 16.00. 650 days, 16.25. 660 days, 16.50. 670 days, 16.75. 680 days, 17.00. 690 days, 17.25. 700 days, 17.50. 710 days, 17.75. 720 days, 18.00. 730 days, 18.25. 740 days, 18.50. 750 days, 18.75. 760 days, 19.00. 770 days, 19.25. 780 days, 19.50. 790 days, 19.75. 800 days, 20.00. 810 days, 20.25. 820 days, 20.50. 830 days, 20.75. 840 days, 21.00. 850 days, 21.25. 860 days, 21.50. 870 days, 21.75. 880 days, 22.00. 890 days, 22.25. 900 days, 22.50. 910 days, 22.75. 920 days, 23.00. 930 days, 23.25. 940 days, 23.50. 950 days, 23.75. 960 days, 24.00. 970 days, 24.25. 980 days, 24.50. 990 days, 24.75. 1000 days, 25.00. 1010 days, 25.25. 1020 days, 25.50. 1030 days, 25.75. 1040 days, 26.00. 1050 days, 26.25. 1060 days, 26.50. 1070 days, 26.75. 1080 days, 27.00. 1090 days, 27.25. 1100 days, 27.50. 1110 days, 27.75. 1120 days, 28.00. 1130 days, 28.25. 1140 days, 28.50. 1150 days, 28.75. 1160 days, 29.00. 1170 days, 29.25. 1180 days, 29.50. 1190 days, 29.75. 1200 days, 30.00. 1210 days, 30.25. 1220 days, 30.50. 1230 days, 30.75. 1240 days, 31.00. 1250 days, 31.25. 1260 days, 31.50. 1270 days, 31.75. 1280 days, 32.00. 1290 days, 32.25. 1300 days, 32.50. 1310 days, 32.75. 1320 days, 33.00. 1330 days, 33.25. 1340 days, 33.50. 1350 days, 33.75. 1360 days, 34.00. 1370 days, 34.25. 1380 days, 34.50. 1390 days, 34.75. 1400 days, 35.00. 1410 days, 35.25. 1420 days, 35.50. 1430 days, 35.75. 1440 days, 36.00. 1450 days, 36.25. 1460 days, 36.50. 1470 days, 36.75. 1480 days, 37.00. 1490 days, 37.25. 1500 days, 37.50. 1510 days, 37.75. 1520 days, 38.00. 1530 days, 38.25. 1540 days, 38.50. 1550 days, 38.75. 1560 days, 39.00. 1570 days, 39.25. 1580 days, 39.50. 1590 days, 39.75. 1600 days, 40.00. 1610 days, 40.25. 1620 days, 40.50. 1630 days, 40.75. 1640 days, 41.00. 1650 days, 41.25. 1660 days, 41.50. 1670 days, 41.75. 1680 days, 42.00. 1690 days, 42.25. 1700 days, 42.50. 1710 days, 42.75. 1720 days, 43.00. 1730 days, 43.25. 1740 days, 43.50. 1750 days, 43.75. 1760 days, 44.00. 1770 days, 44.25. 1780 days, 44.50. 1790 days, 44.75. 1800 days, 45.00. 1810 days, 45.25. 1820 days, 45.50. 1830 days, 45.75. 1840 days, 46.00. 1850 days, 46.25. 1860 days, 46.50. 1870 days, 46.75. 1880 days, 47.00. 1890 days, 47.25. 1900 days, 47.50. 1910 days, 47.75. 1920 days, 48.00. 1930 days, 48.25. 1940 days, 48.50. 1950 days, 48.75. 1960 days, 49.00. 1970 days, 49.25. 1980 days, 49.50. 1990 days, 49.75. 2000 days, 50.00. 2010 days, 50.25. 2020 days, 50.50. 2030 days, 50.75. 2040 days, 51.00. 2050 days, 51.25. 2060 days, 51.50. 2070 days, 51.75. 2080 days, 52.00.



OFFICE OF THE TIMES.  
Los Angeles, Saturday, March 13.  
At the Produce Exchange, today, Eggs  
were quoted lower at 16c; Hens and  
young Roosters were 50 cents lower,  
70c being the figures for the former and  
70c for the latter. The rest of the list  
was without change.  
A leading Liverpool grain circular, under  
date of March 11th, says:  
Wheat has ruled very steady in all por-  
tions. In the United States, the market  
prices are 6d. to 1s. dearer for English and  
foreign and California cargoes, and are  
strong. Our passage prices are 6d. dearer.  
Values for shipments are too high. Today  
there was a dull tone. A small business  
was done in wheat at 1d. lower. For  
Flour there was quite a demand. Prices  
were unchanged. Corn was in limited de-  
mand at barely Tuesday's rates.  
Stocks and Bonds.  
By Telegraph to The Times.  
New York, March 12.—Money on call, easy  
4 1/2%; closed, 4 1/2%; improvement, 4 1/2%.  
Prime mercantile paper, 60c.  
Sterling exchange, unchanged.  
NEW YORK STOCKS, March 12.  
9 per cent. 100 1/2; Or. Navigation, 101 1/2;  
4 1/2 per cent. 129 1/2; Transcontinental, 31 1/2;  
4 1/2 per cent. 109 1/2; improvement, 109 1/2;  
Central Pacific, 38 1/2; Pacific Mail, 54 1/2;  
Kansas & Texas, 30 1/2; Union Pacific, 20 1/2;  
Rio Grande, 20 1/2; Union Pacific, 20 1/2;  
Northern Pacific, 27 1/2; United States, 22 1/2;  
N. P. preferred, 53 1/2; Fargo, 22 1/2;  
Western Union, 17 1/2;  
M. & C. Central, 11 1/2;  
Compan.

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M. & C. Central, 11 1/2;  
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NEW YORK STOCKS, March 12.  
9 per cent. 100 1/2; Or. Navigation, 101 1/2;  
4 1/2 per cent. 129 1/2; Transcontinental, 31 1/2;  
4 1/2 per cent. 109 1/2; improvement, 109 1/2;  
Central Pacific, 38 1/2; Pacific Mail, 54 1/2;  
Kansas & Texas, 30 1/2; Union Pacific, 20 1/2;  
Rio Grande, 20 1/2; Union Pacific, 20 1/2;  
Northern Pacific, 27 1/2; United States, 22 1/2;  
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## A LIFE'S ROMANCE.

THE ADVENTURES AND CAREER OF GEN. EDWARD F. BEALE.

The Tejon, His Cattle Rancho and Farm—The Beale Mansion in Washington—A Home of Princely Splendor—The General's Family.

(Philadelphia Times.)

The Beale family is of historical Pennsylvania stock. The life of General Edward Fitzgerald Beale is a romance in real life. He was born in 1822 on the Bloomingdale estate, of 60 acres, a mile north of the Capitol and adjoining Washington, now held by the executors of his mother's estate. He is a grandson of that old naval hero, Commodore Thomas Truxton, of the Constellation, captor of the French frigate L'Insurgente, 1799; destroyer of the L'Avengeur, 1800, and High Sheriff of Philadelphia 1810-18, through the Commodore's beautiful daughter, Emily Truxton. He is son of Paymaster Beale, of the United States Navy, and himself entered the navy in 1842 from the Naval Academy. In the military operations in California he distinguished himself in the charges at San Pasquale and San Bernardino. In 1847 Commodore Stockton detailed him as bearer of official dispatches to Washington announcing the conquest of California. This honor was conferred "in consequence of heroic conduct in volunteering to leave General Kearny's camp, surrounded by the enemy, to go to the garrison at San Diego for assistance and relief for the suffering soldiers." His brother officers for this service voted him the honor of honor and epaulettes, and petitioned the Government for his promotion. Having resigned at the end of the war, he served as Superintendent of Indian Affairs in New Mexico and California, and upon retiring was presented with a service of plate by those under him for his efforts in the cause of "Indian civilization consistent with the spirit of philanthropy and crowned with success." He was made brigadier-general to bring the war in California to a close, which he did. He ran the thirty-fifth parallel from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean for a national highway and reported, at the request of the President and Secretary of War, upon the feasibility of using canals for transcontinental transportation. President Grant appointed him Minister to Austria during the last year of his administration. George W. Childs and Gen. "Ned" Beale were two of the closest personal friends Gen. Grant had in civil life. Gen. Beale, as a "Forty-niner" of the Eldorado of the Pacific, met Gen. Grant many years ago. As an evidence of this long and true friendship, among his prized historic relics is a collection of several hundred autograph letters and telegrams received by him from Gen. Grant from all parts of the world.

In appearance Gen. Beale is of short, sinewy stature, very dark complexion, with a closely-cut mustache, and hair almost white, and also kept short. He has a nervous energy in his actions and movements which indicates the high spirit and gallantry which he has shown in all the walks of life, whether in the front of the assaulting column, moving on the works of the enemy, in the peaceful pursuit of Indian administration, as pathfinder across the continent, as diplomat at the Court of Vienna, as Hapsburg-Lorraine, or in the management of his vast landed possessions.

Gen. Beale is one of the largest landed proprietors in the United States. His cattle ranch, Tejon, embraces 250,000 acres, eighty miles north of Los Angeles, Cal., upon which there are 40,000 head of cattle and fine herds of horses. He has a farm of several hundred acres eight miles from Washington, where he has a stud of blooded stock. Among these is the celebrated royal Arabian horse Leopard, one of the two superb animals selected by Gen. Grant from the imperial stables at Constantinople, at the request of the Sultan of Turkey, and presented to him by His Sublime Majesty. Gen. Beale also possesses a large estate in Chester, Pa., very fond of horses, and is one of the best judges of the points of that noble animal in the United States.

Mrs. Beale was Miss Mary E. Edwards, of Chester, Pa., daughter of Samuel Edwards, a distinguished Federalist, who represented the Delaware county district, 1819-27, in Congress, at the same time that John H. Hamilton, afterward first president judge of Philadelphia city and county, a Jackson Democrat, and John Sergeant, of Philadelphia, an early Jeffersonian and defeated Whig candidate for Vice-President, in 1832, on the ticket with Henry Clay, were members of the same body. She is descended from Francis Smith, an English Quaker, of Devizes, in the county of Wiltshire, England, an original London purchaser of 5000 acres from William Penn before the proprietary came to his province, and located, by his order to Thomas Holmes, his surveyor-general, in 1683, in Bethel and Kennett townships. Francis Smith settled in the latter, naming the township after the county of his birth. His daughter Ann married Robert Eyre, born in England on the day of the execution of Charles I. a Quaker by adoption, who settled in Pennsylvania and was Clerk of the Courts of Chester county till 1690. Through this branch the Edwards trace their descent from the first settler. Mrs. Beale is a tall, stately lady, well preserved, bright and active. Her manners have all the staid grace of her Quaker inheritance and teaching. In her advancing years she maintains her fullness of figure and striking traces of the rare beauty of her young womanhood.

Her eldest daughter, Mary E. Beale, is the wife of George Bakmeteff, a Russian nobleman, formerly Secretary of Legation at Washington, and now Charge d'Affaires at Athens, Greece. They met in Washington. John H. Hamilton, the wife of John H. Hamilton, represented the United States at the court of Franz Joseph. Miss Mary was a woman of great force and energy and very popular in Washington society. Senator Simon Cameron said of her that she was "one of the few smart American women who did not marry a fool." The second daughter, Emily Truxton Beale, is the wife of John H. McLean, proprietor of the Cincinnati Enquirer and son of its founder, Washington McLean. Mrs. McLean, before her marriage, in 1855, was one of the belles of Washington society, not only

on account of her rare beauty, but as well for her many social qualities, personal grace and abundant womanly virtues. A son, Truxton Beale, about thirty years of age, is now in Washington.

The Beale mansion is one of the most interesting in Washington. It fronts on Lafayette square, immediately north of the President's house. Its exterior is of an old-fashioned, plain, three-story straggling structure of painted brick, with no ornamentation. Within it is a home of princely splendor combined with domestic comfort. It was built in the early part of the century by Commodore Barron. Van Buren occupied it when elected President, and went from it into the Executive Mansion. Senator Henry Clay, Vice-President George M. Dallas and the British and Russian Legations were also among its noted occupants before it passed into the possession of Gen. Beale, some years ago. The entertainment suite of apartments is on the second floor. Opposite the first landing of the old-fashioned staircase is a fine oil painting of the beautiful Austrian Empress Elizabeth Amelie Eugenie, daughter of Maximilian Joseph, Duke of Bavaria, as she appeared during the residence of Gen. Beale at the Austrian Court as American Envoy. The floor of the ball room is of California woods, in 22,000 pieces, the center being a beautifully inlaid representation of the coat-of-arms of California. In the parlor is a painting of Diana and her attendants, by Diabide, court painter to Napoleon the Great, valued at \$25,000, and said to have been taken from the Louvre during the troubles attending the downfall of the Empire. There are also some fine bronzes and other exhibitions of Japanese art.

Among the objects of historic interest is a massive silver urn presented by the underwriters and merchants of London to Capt. Thomas Truxton, of the United States frigate Constellation, for the capture of the French frigate Insurgente, forty-four guns, in the West Indies, 1799. Also medals voted by Congress to Commodore Truxton and Paymaster Beale, and the epaulettes and sword and other badges and weapons donated to himself for various distinguished services.

RANDOLPH KEIM.

## The Coyote and His Haunts.

(Popular Science Monthly.)

A picture of the great plains is incomplete without a coyote or two hurrying furtively through the distance. The coyote is a wolf—a wolf about two-thirds the size of that one which haunts forests and the pages of story-books. He has a long, lean body; legs a trifle shorter than himself; he fells those of a more fox-like and active; a head more fox-like than wolf-like; the nose is long and pointed; the yellow eyes are set in spectacle-frames of black eyelids, and the hanging, tan-trimmed ears, may be erected, giving a well-merited air of alertness to their wearer; a tail—straight as a pointer's—also fox-like, for it is bushy beyond the ordinary lupine type, and a shaggy, large-maned, wind-ruffled, dust-gathering coat of dingy white, suffused with tawny brown, or often decidedly brindled.

"A shade in the stubble, a ghost by the wall, Now leaping, now limping, now rising a fall: Too-eared and large-jointed, but ever alack! A thoroughly variegated outfit in gray."

Such is the coyote—genus *Canis* of the plains; an Ishmaelite of the desert; a consort of rattlesnake and vulture; the tyrant of his inferiors; jackal to the puma; a bushwhacker upon the flanks of the buffalo armies; the pariah of his own race, and despised by mankind. Withal, he maintains himself, and his tribe increases; he outstrips animals fleetest than himself; he fells those of far greater strength; he exerts all his rivals in cunning and intelligence; he furnishes to the Indian not only a breed of domestic dogs, but in many canine races ranks as earliest progenitor; he becomes the center of myths, and finally is apotheosized.

Our coyote is a true Westerner, and typifies the independence, the untrammelled gaiety and brisk zeal which enter into the heart of him who sights the Rocky Mountains. He is little known at present eastward of real bunch-grass plains. In early days, however, he was common enough in the open country of Arkansas, Missouri, Illinois, and northward, whence he received the name "prairie dog." Threading the avenues, too, he enters among the foothills of all the complicated mountain system that forms the "crest of the continent," and dwells plentifully in California valleys.

## The Religion of the Peruvians.

(Indianapolis News.)

What their sins were to the Jews, the various maladies were to the heathen Peruvians. In fact, among the Peruvians was found a strange mixture of the customs, forms and beliefs of the pagans, Christians and Jews of the world. The readers of history will remember the strong faith exhibited by many nations in the power of divination by the use of the entrails of animals. This belief was just as strong among the followers of the Incas. The oracles of Delphi were at one time the arbiters of the fate of nations in the old world. So in the new were the oracles of the valley of Rimac. We find, too, that the Peruvians had a ceremony resembling the Christian communion. In the Christian communion the bread is first partaken of, and then the consecrated wine. Both are administered at the same time. With the Peruvians the sacred beverage was presented first. The Inca first drank of it and then passed it on to his followers.

The ceremonies were very much like those now practiced by the Catholics and High Church Episcopalians. The next day the holy bread was broken and eaten with similar ceremonies. The object of this communion was to bring the communicant into closer relations with his deity—the sun. And this is precisely the object of the Christian sacrament. Baptism was also practiced in Peru. From fifteen to twenty days after birth the child was plunged into water and then given his first name. The Christian baptism carries with it the idea of regeneration, but not so with these worshippers of the sun. This baptism was simply to exorcise the evil spirits and protect the child from their influence. But might that not have been torn from a heathen and untaught idea of sin? The baptism was to shield the child from evil, and to the heathen mind that always partakes of the nature of spirits.

## WOMAN AND HOME.

SUSAN SUNSHINE DISCUSSES THE NEED OF CHARITY.

A Pledge—Who Will Sign It?—A Story of Hasty Judgment—Mothers Should Teach Their Children the Wrong of Evil-speaking.

I had a little talk with you last week in regard to the duty of mothers training their children in a way that should lead them always to preserve their self-respect. That is a property that they cannot value too highly, and it is not in any way related to vanity. We should so live that we should not fear to have our whole lives open to the severest scrutiny. They should be clean and white through and through.

If there is anything that human nature is apt to err in it is in its hasty judgment of others' actions. What do we know of the under life of another's soul? What do we know of the controlling motives that decide certain actions? What of the circumstances that a delicate reticence may hide from the great world, and yet which compel to acts which those unacquainted with the impelling cause may not approve? I am more and more a believer in the religion of charity—that gracious spirit which "thinketh no evil, which suffereth long and is kind."

I think we mothers should especially strive to impress upon our children the sacredness of character; teach them to feel that there is no robbery so foul and so cruel as that which takes from another undeservedly his good name. I have often been very far down into the valley of humiliation in consequence of the unjust opinions that I have entertained of others, especially when I have allowed those opinions to find expression in spoken words. I would rebuke a child for harsh criticisms, even of actions that seem open to censure, while all the springs of those actions are hidden. It is so easy for us to misunderstand one another; so easy for us to let our own moods color the conduct of others, as far as our own judgment is concerned. Ah, if we mothers were only wise enough to teach our children by precept, and by example also, this golden rule: Say nothing of a person unless you can say something good of him, there would not be so many lives darkened through misunderstanding as there are now; so many stumbling-blocks thrown in the way of those who are struggling for the right, while bound hand and foot by circumstances that they cannot control. I have been led to say what I have said by a little occurrence that came under my own observation a few days ago.

Said a friend of mine: "I am so disappointed in Mrs. Blank, and I am so sorry, too, to be obliged to think of her as I do. I have always had such faith in her goodness. I have believed in her thoroughly, but her conduct now is certainly unchristian."

"I should treat her very coolly, if I were in your place, mamma," said my friend's little daughter, who was sitting by.

"I should not recognize her at all, and I never should call there again, if I were you," remarked an older daughter.

"I do not feel like it," replied the mother with a sigh.

A little later a friend came in, and the matter was talked over. Then it was shown that the lady who had been treated so coldly was a woman of less of all wrong. She had simply been the victim of circumstances beyond her control, which had placed her conduct in a harsh light, while the real facts of the case justified all her actions.

That mother was honest enough to say to her daughters:

"Girls, I am ashamed of myself. I am more sorry than words can express for all the unkind thoughts I have had and the unkind words that I have said of Mrs. Blank. I will try henceforth never to be guilty again of such injustice. Let us begin right here and pledge ourselves to keep free from all such hasty judgment in the future. To use an every-day phrase, we won't talk about people any more, nor condemn them without a hearing."

That was a wise resolution, and I think mother and daughters will adhere to it, for I know them to be conscientious. How many of us will pledge ourselves to this course with them? It is of the utmost importance to our children that we are right in this regard. If it can be truly said of our world, "I know not what to think of you," and against any one, and she was always ready to find some excuse for the faults of others," it will be the noblest praise that can be spoken of us. How it will enhance our influence for good, and mould the character of our children, purify and brighten our homes, and add to our own self-respect and happiness! How many of us are ready to pledge ourselves to such kindly charity?

## NOTES.

Tapioca and apple pudding is made as follows: Take seven good-sized apples, pare and core them. Boil one cup tapioca in one quart of water until it is thoroughly dissolved (about one hour); add half a cup of sugar, one teaspoonful of salt, a little butter and nutmeg; beat two eggs; add one small cup of cream or milk; mix with the tapioca. Stew and sweeten with the apples slightly, put in a pudding dish, pour the tapioca over them. Bake fifteen minutes, to be eaten with sweetened cream.

The following is a good recipe for cream sauce: Put a tablespoonful of flour into a little cold water, add a small quantity of good vinegar; pour into it a quart of a pint of thick soup; put the mixture into a saucepan and let it boil, stirring it all the time. Just before serving, stir in the yolks of two eggs. This sauce is excellent with roast veal or asparagus.

To fricassee a chicken, choose a dry-picked young fowl; cut into joints, strip off the skin; rinse in warm water, dip in cold water, drain and dredge with flour. Put the pieces in a hot saucepan and cover with hot water. Add a bit of lemon peel, salt and pepper, and a sprig of parsley; simmer two hours and remove the chicken. Beat up the yolk of one egg with a gill of cream, add the warm sauce and

wipe thoroughly. Place the chicken on a dish, pour sauce over.

Apple meringue is made in this style: Prepare six large tart apples for sauce. While hot put in a piece of butter the size of an egg. When cold add a cup of fine cracker-crumbs, the yolks of three eggs well beaten, a cup of sweet milk or cream, a little salt, nutmeg and sugar to taste. Bake in a large plate, with an under-crust of rich paste and a rim of puff paste. When done take the white of the eggs, half a teaspoon of white sugar and a few drops of essence of lemon; beat to a stiff froth, pour over and put back into the oven to brown lightly.

To take peach stains out of table napkins, moisten the spot with boiling water, "heat it in" the fumes of a lighted brimstone match.

A fine polish for cabinetware is made as follows: Half-pint of linseed oil, half-pint of old ale, the white of an egg and one ounce of spirits of salts (muriatic acid). Shake well before using. A little to be applied to the face of a soft linen pad and lightly rubbed off with an old silk handkerchief. It will keep any length of time.

Egg-shells crushed into small bits and shaken well in decanters three parts filled with cold water will not only clean them thoroughly, but make the glass look like new. By rubbing with a damp flannel dipped in the best whiting, the brown discolorations may be taken off cups in which custards have been baked. In rain, are all of us aware that egg-powder will remove ordinary stains from white ivory knife-handles, or that the luster of morocco leather is restored by varnishing with white of egg?

Wine fever for a patient convalescing from fever is an acceptable drink. Heat half a pint of new milk blood-purify, pour in one glass of wine, and let it remain undisturbed until the milk curdles. When the curds settle strain it and let it cool. A spoonful of rennet water hastens the operation. It may be made palatable with loaf-sugar and nutmeg, if the patient can bear it. Sherry is the best wine for the purpose.

SUSAN SUNSHINE.

## Poor Falk.

(San Francisco Chronicle.)

To a man of a sensitive and delicate nature, such as Ray Falk possesses, the reprimand administered by the Speaker of the Assembly must have been terrible. We can readily imagine how the tender and quivering nerves of his moral sense must have been torn and lacerated by Speaker Jordan's remarks, and how he must have shrunk from public gaze and cried out for the solid earth to open and hide him.

A proud and high-spirited man like Falk must have felt his disgrace with a keenness and poignancy to which those of coarser mould are strangers. We have no doubt that had the choice been given him he would gladly have pleaded guilty to a charge of falsifying the records, and meekly have wended his way to San Quentin, there to reflect over and repent of his offense. But the Assembly in its wisdom decided that such punishment would not be severe enough, and condemned him to the awful penalty of a reprimand at the bar of the Assembly.

Let us picture to ourselves that solemn scene, only equalled perhaps on one previous occasion—the impeachment of Warren Hastings in the British parliament. Imagine the grave and dignified members of the Assembly in their places, the speaker clothed in the robes of his official position, the sergeant-at-arms and the deputy sergeant-at-arms, anxiously awaiting the expected moment, and even the pages, frightened by the awful solemnity of the scene into temporary decency. All is silent and a dreary hush broods over the vast hall, broken only by an irreverent reporter sharpening his pencil, or a furtive snore from the member from Wayback, whose labors in committee the night before have rendered him somnolent. Even the picture of Gen. Sutter assumes a sterner and more martial air, while the figure of Justice seems to shed a silent threat of awful doom so soon to be pronounced.

But, hark! The clock has pealed forth the dreary hour of 2:15 p.m., and the Speaker, with bated breath, and emotion visibly depicted upon his countenance, issues his dreadful mandate. "The sergeant-at-arms will produce Ray G. Falk at the bar of this house." The unfortunate victim was hauled in, and there, in the presence of that vast and distinguished audience, amid the terrors of that solemn and awful scene, was then and there solemnly informed that the house had found him guilty, beyond a doubt, of having tampered with the files, of having obstructed legislation, of having attempted to falsify the records, and of having grossly violated his obligations to the body which had honored him with its confidence, and as a punishment for all this he was to consider himself—reprimanded.

We sincerely hope this fearful punishment may serve as a warning to any one who in future may be tempted to imitate Falk. Unless his awful doom is remembered, we do not know to what lengths the Assembly may go in the future. We fear that if some future clerk may dare to repeat Falk's offense, the Assembly may, in solemn convulsion, increase his per diem, or if an employee of that body shall steal the whole record, journal, files and all, some other Assembly may cite him to the bar of the house and give him a chance.

Such punishments as Falk's are horrible to contemplate, but we suppose they are necessary. Still, we must impress upon coming Legislatures the importance of tempering justice with mercy, and warn them not to be too severe; for, "to err is human; to forgive, divine."

## What Aveling Knows About America.

(London Letter in the New York Times.)

The Dr. Aveling who has recently been conspicuous in America by his attempt to get money out of the Socialist stone, is not only a striker, but an ungrateful dog to boot. My attention was called the other to a letter of his in a weekly paper here, called the *Times*, one of a series, it seems, which this fellow has been writing from America. It was about the most abusive thing I think that was ever written about any country—describing the Americans as the filthiest people in the world and as absolutely devoid of all sense of cleanliness and decency. Most of the Americans, he says, never dream of washing themselves; baths are unknown; some of the largest hotels haven't such a thing as a bath-tub from cellar to roof, and so on.

## CLIMATIC CHANGES.

A SCHOLARLY AND AUTHORITY-TATIVE PAPER.

By Dr. J. P. Widney on the Climate of Southern California—Effects of Climate on Man, and Vice Versa.

(Dr. J. P. Widney in the Southern California Practitioner.)

Climatic surroundings, unquestionably, have a certain power in changing the types of man. Equally true is it that man, to a certain extent, has it in his power to work material changes in climate. In pursuing the line of investigation proposed, as the especial field of this journal, it may not be amiss to investigate the changes which have been wrought in climate through human agency in certain sections of Southern California. The statements which I shall make are based more upon my own personal recollection than upon any careful scientific record, as no such tabulated series of meteorological observations has been kept until within the last eight years.

Eighteen years ago, when I settled in Los Angeles (having spent, however, the preceding six years upon the Pacific Coast, so that I was accustomed to note its climatic peculiarities), a very limited population possessed the country.

What is now Los Angeles city was then a country town of a few thousands. Wilmington, San Bernardino and Anaheim were the only centers of population in the great series of plains which face upon the ocean for a hundred miles at this point, and they were small towns, with population numbered only by the hundreds. Each of these towns, with the exception of Wilmington, was surrounded by a small area of tilled and irrigated lands, with here and there an orchard or a vineyard of a few acres. Outside of these limited circles spread the broad plains for hundreds of miles, brown and bare in the summer heat, and trampled by thousands of horses, cattle and sheep. In some of the low lands, however, were great fields of mustard, covering many thousands of acres. I remember driving for some miles in a buggy by a narrow road through fields of these fields, and standing upon the buggy-seat, was unable to see across the tops of the growth. Here and there along river bottoms was a narrow rim of willows, but the great expanse of plains was bare of timber.

The winter rains soaked slowly into the soil, hardened as it was into a crust upon the surface by a century of trampling hoofs by all these flocks and herds. A large portion of the rainfall ran off to the sea in sudden floods. The growth of vegetation from this hardened surface, thus imperfectly moistened by the winter rains, was in ordinary years scanty except on low lands or river bottoms. Where, however, the surface crust had at any time been broken by plowing, the difference in the luxuriance of growth of the native grasses could be noticed for years afterward.

The early summer of each year saw the annual growth of herbage trampled down by grazing, leaving the brown, bare surface of the earth exposed to the scorching sun of the later summer and autumn. The consequent rise of temperature each forenoon gave rise to strong ocean winds, which swept in heavy on clear nights; while the growth of vegetation is condensing and precipitating much of the summer fog which formerly drifted across the bare plains, to be dissipated again by the morning sun. A small grove of eucalyptus trees which stands near my house drips all night long during the fogs, until one would think a steady rain was falling. The soil beneath is, each morning after a fog, moistened down for probably a half-inch.

I am well aware that mere personal observation, apart from accurately-kept meteorological observations by means of instruments, is at best an unreliable method of compiling scientific facts, and subject to much questioning and doubt; yet, in the absence of more reliable sources of information it is not without value, and I think the following conclusion may be fairly summarized from the foregoing as to the climatic changes which the Anglos-Teuton is making in this, to him, new home.

First—A lowering of the day temperature.

Second—An increase of night temperature.

Third—An increase in atmospheric moisture during the dry season.

Fourth—An increased precipitation from dew and fog.

Fifth—An increased tendency to summer rain.

Sixth—A diminution of the force of the daily sea breeze.

Summarized as again more briefly summarized as an increased equality of climate.

Curious Carving Inside a Bottle. (Media American.)

William Powell, of Upper Providence, a coal-shopper in Philadelphia, has a curiosity in the shape of a bottle, in which was placed a piece of wood, and then made into the hull of a vessel. It was then fashioned into a three-masted ship, with the necessary spars and rigging. All this work was done after the wood went into the bottle, and to look at it it seems impossible. A second curiosity is the cork to the bottle, which is a piece of wood, with a plug at the bottom, thus preventing any one from extracting the stopper. This is almost as curious as the ship. The work was done by a sailor in Richmond, and as his eyesight was bad, he being over eighty years old, Mr. Powell threaded the needle while he worked on the rigging of the ship.

Culture Scorned by Ignorance. (Washington Critic.)

A little Virginia darkey, named Cyrus, had an older brother, Cassius, who had spent a winter in Washington in swell society, and when he returned home he set himself up as a teacher to his less-cultured family. One day at the table Cyrus said to him: "Gimme some lasses, Cass."

"You mustn't say 'lasses, Cy," corrected Cassius; "you must say 'mo-lasses'."

"Ugh!" grunted Cyrus; "how's I gwine to say 'mo-lasses' when I hain't had none yet?"

Mr. Fish and Mr. Pike are members of the California Fish Commission.



Agents: **LANGLEY & MICHAELS, San Francisco** requested to call between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m., to avoid the rush.







## GRANT IN PEACE.

## RELATIONS OF GENERAL GRANT AND PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

The Former's Earnest Support of Garfield—His Mortification at Mr. Blaine's Appointment—Interesting Inside Facts Told by Gen. Badeau.

(Copyright, 1886.)

Until June, 1880, there had been nothing at all remarkable in the relations of Grant with the men who overstepped him at Chicago. The most prominent of the western generals was not likely to see much of the chief of staff of a distant commander, and in 1863, when Garfield was promoted to the rank of major-general, he had served only a few months under Grant. In the second year of the war he was elected to Congress, and after the battle of Chickamauga resigned his military commission and applied himself to civil duties, in which he was destined to rise to greater eminence. He was in Congress during the entire period of Grant's administration, and was always a loyal political supporter of the head of his party, but there was no approach to intimacy between them.

After the nominations at Chicago Grant remained for a while entirely unimpressed. He sent no congratulations to his unexpected victor and gave no intimation of the course he intended to pursue. The result of the convention was entirely unanticipated by him, and his disappointment was certainly keen. In July he went off to Colorado, where he remained for a month or more, and his silence was so prolonged that many believed he intended to support Hancock; but of this there was never a possibility.

At last, in September, he made known his acceptance of the decision of his party. Up to that time the prospects of Garfield had not been brilliant. He was comparatively unknown to the country, and lacked the peculiar elements of popularity in illustrious services and national reputation which Grant and Blaine and Sherman, his three competitors before the convention, all enjoyed. His friends soon found that there was need to enlist the aid of the great soldier of the country; for the adherents of Grant were chagrined at their defeat and many still held aloof; while the followers of Mr. Blaine, who had thrown their votes for Garfield rather than consent to the nomination of Grant, were not sufficient to secure the election of the unlooked-for candidate. Representations were accordingly made to Grant of the necessity of his support; and he himself felt that having allowed his name to be presented to the convention it was in good faith incumbent upon him to acquiesce in its decision. Besides this, he was fully convinced that the interests of the country required the election of a Republican President. It was at a soldiers' meeting in Indiana that he first made public his intention to support his former subordinate. This utterance was followed by a demonstration from Conkling, not only Grant's most prominent champion at Chicago, but himself only four years before an aspirant for the Presidency. When these two had spoken it was plain that the entire Republican party would be united under Garfield as chief and standard-bearer.

But Grant was not content with a simple expression of opinion. At Garfield's urgent request he consented to pay him a visit; at Mentor, the home of the candidate, he was met by Mr. Conkling, and the two were entertained by the man who had outstripped them both. After this, Grant took a most unusual course. He attended numerous political meetings, at nearly every one of which he made a short address setting forth his reasons for desiring Republican success. No ex-President had ever taken such a step before, and it was still more remarkable in Grant, who had not been a partisan before becoming President, and had never shown an attitude for political, or hardly for public, speaking of any sort. But having made up his mind that patriotism and party loyalty required him to do what he could for the election of Garfield, he stopped short of no effort within his power. He put away his personal mortification and disappointment, became a follower instead of chief, and went about deliberately and continuously as a faithful member of that party he had himself so often led to victory. I saw him constantly during all this period, and used to marvel at his magnanimity; but he never made any allusion to the special sacrifice his action must have cost him; that he felt it to the core, I am sure.

The influence of his presence and his popularity contributed greatly to the success of the campaign. Garfield was elected by a small majority, and it is not claiming much for Grant to say that he controlled votes enough to make up this majority. I was present with him at public meetings in New York, New England and New Jersey, and saw the enthusiasm he evoked. I stood by him during the great procession of the boys in blue in New York a few nights before the election. The pageant lasted from nearly midnight till 4 in the morning, but he remained upon the platform until the last man had passed. Mr. Arthur, the candidate for the Vice-Presidency, by his side, reaping the benefit of Grant's popularity. Grant even became so much interested during the campaign that he made some remarks about Hancock, which not only the adherents of the Democratic candidate, but Hancock himself, resented keenly. There had been a coolness between them ever since the days of the Andrew Johnson imbroglio, when Hancock, against Grant's urgent advice, accepted the place of Sheridan at New Orleans. This feeling was increased by the tone of Grant's utterances now.

Apart from this, however, there was no bitterness aroused, even among Democrats, on account of Grant's course. I was present on half a score of occasions when he was traveling by train, and the ear that carried him chanced to stop near the point where a Democratic meeting was in progress. Again and again it happened that the meeting adjourned temporarily while its members marched in a body to the station to salute Gen. Grant. They cheered him, their hands playing "Yankee Doodle" and "Hail to the Chief" for him, and shook him by the hand, and then they returned to their meeting in favor of Hancock. That the friend of a rival candidate and the representative of a rival party could

draw crowds of his opponents to greet him in the midst of an excited campaign was a singular proof of his hold on the affections of his countrymen. It showed that they had separated the soldier and patriot from the politician, and admired and approved the one even while they contested the other.

After the election, and until the inauguration of Garfield, Grant was in no way in the councils of the new incoming administration. He took, however, a lively interest in the formation of the new Cabinet, but was not invited to offer his views. When Robert Lincoln's name was mentioned for Secretary of War it was reported that Grant objected to the appointment. I knew to the contrary, and asked permission of Grant to say this to Lincoln. He was more than willing to assent, and I wrote to Mr. Lincoln that, so far from objecting, Gen. Grant would be very glad to see him Secretary of War; and added that he was at liberty to use the information. Lincoln replied, expressing his thanks and his appreciation of Grant's good wishes, but I never knew whether he found the information valuable.

When it was first announced that Blaine was to be made Secretary of State, Grant would not believe the appointment possible, and after it became certain that the man whom he regarded as his most prominent enemy was to be chief of Garfield's Cabinet, his mortification was extreme. At first he declared that he should withhold all support from the Administration if Blaine became a member of it, but he soon thought better of this, and went to Washington a few days after the 4th of March. He visited the President and was invited to breakfast. On his return I spent several hours with him and he told me that Garfield had assured him of his gratitude and of his desire to regard Grant's wishes as far as possible in his policy and appointments.

On the 22d of March I went to Washington, having passed the previous evening with Grant; I carried a letter from him to the President requesting that I might be retained at London, where I was still Consul-General. I went, however, first to the Secretary of State, to see Mr. Seward, who informed me that my name had been sent to the Senate that very morning as Minister to Copenhagen. The change in the custom-house at New York had been made which brought about the famous political contest between Garfield and Blaine on one side, and Grant, Conkling and Arthur on the other. Robertston, whose course at Chicago had secured the defeat of Grant, and who was therefore the man in the whole country most objectionable to Grant and his partisans, was made collector of New York, although according to all the recognized rules of political comity Conkling should have been consulted; and Merritt, the friend and appointee of Sherman, was ousted to make room for Robertson. I was removed from London in favor of Merritt. Gen. Grant's brother-in-law, Mr. Cramer, the Chargé d'Affaires at Denmark, was displaced for me, and Mr. Nicholas Fish, son of Grant's Secretary of State, was removed from the position of Chargé d'Affaires at Bern to make room for Cramer. Merritt, Cramer and I were all placed where we did not wish to be, and Fish lost his position altogether. All this had been done without any premonition or warning to Grant, who had seen the President two days before, and received his assurances of friendship and deference.

Of course the President had the right to make what changes he pleased in the public service, but Grant thought that after what he had done to secure Garfield's election he should have been consulted in the disposition made of his personal friends, and he felt that the changes were intended to be offensive to him. But, although greatly amazed, he at first withheld any public expression of opinion. He telegraphed to me on the 24th of March, these words: "See the President at once with my letter. Ask him to withdraw your nomination, and if he cannot leave you in London, ask him to give you either Italy or Naval Office in this city. Show him this dispatch as my indorsement of you for either place."

At the Executive Mansion I met Merritt, who had come on from New York, and he saved himself from taking my place, and as we walked up the stairs to the American salé de pas perdus—we laughed at each other, and each declared that he did not wish for a change. The President and I were old acquaintances. He had been my guest more than once in Washington. He told me he had supposed I would have been in the arrangement, which was a nominal promotion, so far as I was concerned; I was to have a pleasant and easy diplomatic post instead of a busy consular one; higher in rank, and with leisure sufficient to enable me to prosecute my literary pursuits. He disclaimed any intention of disapproving me or of displeasing General Grant; but he gave me no reason to suppose he would change his plans.

When I reported the result of my interview to Gen. Grant, he telegraphed me again: "I advise you to decline Copenhagen and stick to London, unless you can get Naval Office or Italy, or some equally good place. Advise with Conkling and Platt. It would be better to come here without Government appointment than to take Copenhagen." My relatives and personal friends gave me different advice and thought I would do better to accept the mission to Denmark; but I considered myself bound to defer to Gen. Grant, and finally requested the President to withdraw my nomination as Chargé d'Affaires to Copenhagen. This he did, but offered me no other appointment, and he did not recall that of Merritt, so that if Merritt should be confirmed I would be out of office altogether. I remained a few weeks in Washington, consulting not only with Senators Conkling and Logan, but constantly with Vice-President Arthur, and once returning to New York to take the advice of Gen. Grant. I saw the President several times, and he sent his secretary to me more than once to urge me to accept the appointment to Copenhagen, as that would relieve him from the appearance of disregarding Gen. Grant's personal wish; but I could not disobey the injunction of my own chief.

Gen. Grant's urgency in the matter was by no means solely on my account, although he admitted in letters that were published at the time his interest for me and for his brother-in-law, but the instinct of fight was aroused in the soldier, he thought, besides, that he had deserved different treatment at Garfield's hands, and he felt the nom-

ination of Robertson more keenly than the removal of Cramer or Fish, or me. It is needless to repeat the story so recent and so well known. Garfield remained firm, but the nominations were all opposed in the Senate; I returned to my post in England to await the result, and Gen. Grant went to Mexico on business. From there he wrote to me: "I will never again lend my aid to the support of a Presidential candidate who has not strength enough to appear before a convention as a candidate, but gets in simply by the adherents of prominent candidates preferring any outsider to either of the candidates before the convention save their own."

In June, however, he sent me word that he thought after all I might as well accept the Copenhagen mission, and I replied that if I had his full sanction I should like to do so rather than leave the public service. Accordingly, the matter was arranged through Gen. Horace Porter and Robert Lincoln, the Secretary of War. Mr. Lincoln obtained a promise from the President that I should be appointed again to Copenhagen, if I would pledge myself in advance to accept the post. But before this arrangement could be carried out Garfield was struck down by the assassin.

Gen. Grant had in the meantime returned to the North and gone to his home, at Long Branch. Both Conkling and Platt had resigned their positions as Senators, and after a long struggle at Albany their successors were elected. Grant's indignation had been somewhat mollified, and when Garfield visited Long Branch the General called on him, and the President expressed great satisfaction at the courtesy. Nevertheless, Gen. Grant had fully sympathized with the feeling of Mr. Conkling and Vice-President Arthur, and had come in for his share of unpopularity with those who supported Garfield, as well as with that large portion of the community that always worships power. I remember that my publishers assured me that the sale of my history of Grant's campaigns, which appeared at this time, was greatly injured by the course that Gen. Grant took at this crisis. The people said they wanted no more of Grant.

When Garfield was shot the public indignation in some quarters was even turned toward his predecessor, and there were found those who were willing for a day or two to believe that Gen. Grant was not displeased at the awful fate of the President. Of course, this unjust feeling was only momentary, but it was not genuine, but was a strain upon any portion of the public directing such suspicions toward the man who not a year before had been the object of omissions greater than any other American had received. It would be preposterous to offer to vindicate his fame from such aspersions now, but a letter that he wrote me on the subject was nevertheless very interesting. On the 27th of July he said:

"I am just this day in receipt of two letters from you of the latter part of June. Why they have been so long coming I cannot conceive. A few days after your letters were written, as you know, the dastardly attempt was made upon the President's life. This, of course, has put a stop to all communications on the subject of foreign appointments. I had told Porter before the trouble came that I thought probably you had better, after all, accept the Copenhagen appointment for the present. Whether Porter had an opportunity to mention the subject before the shooting of the President or not I do not know. This attempt upon the life of Gen. Garfield produced a shock upon the public mind but little less than that produced by the assassination of Lincoln. The intensity of feeling has somewhat died out, in consequence of the favorable reports of the patient's condition from day to day; but my new alarm is being felt for his safety. I myself have felt within the last three or four days, that there was scarcely a doubt about his recovery. Now, however, I fear the chances are largely against it. But by the time this reaches you more certainty will be felt one way or the other. The crime is a disgrace to our country, and yet cannot be punished as it deserves. I have been very busy, though not accomplishing much, which must be my excuse for not writing sooner."

In September Garfield died, and Grant had the strange fate of following the coffin of another of his great opponents. He had been at the funerals of Chase, Sumner, Motley and Greeley, and now of Garfield. In every instance the disputes of earth were hushed in the awful presence of the agony upon that overcomes each of us in turn; but in Garfield's case the honor was greater still, for the pall of the dead President reminded his predecessor of that other and even greater martyrdom that had occurred in the same capital, and of that funeral in which he had followed another and greater President. The next obsequies at which the nation mourned were destined to be his own.

NOTE.—I almost feel that I should remind the reader that these pages are professedly based upon my personal knowledge, and that, therefore, my own experiences and such relations as I may have borne to the events I describe may seem unduly prominent. But we live in the past, and I tell you in every respect. Large SAMPLE ROOMS for commercial men.

And if at times I seem to disclose secrets which show that men are human—even men whom the country wishes to deify—I believe that in the end, when the greatest are seen to be made of flesh and blood, their countrymen will feel a keener and profounder sympathy with the real beings I describe than with any fanciful creations, fit only for the stories of mythology. The very faults of great men ally them to us, and Grant himself wrote to me at this very time: "You give true history in regard to them, and furnish the proof as you go along. While I would not wish to detract from any one, I think history should record the truth." I believe, if he knows what I write now that he approves my course.

ADAM BADEAU.

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Once stepped on a pail of Ba.  
She slipped and she fell,  
And she let out a yell.  
And shouted, "Oh! where's my Aunt Ha?"  
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